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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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LI YUAN-HUNG TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT

IS RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS AND ARMY LEADERS

All Military Support He May Require Promised To Cabinet

MAINTAIN ORDER

Premier Tuan Reassures Diplomats Full Measures Have Been Taken

TROUBLE POSSIBLE

Unruly Revolutionary Elements Expected to Make Some Disturbance

President Li Yuan-hung took the oath of office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, according to a despatch received here by General Yang.

Recognition of Gen. Li

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 7.—The Foreign Ministers unquestionably recognise Li Yuan-hung as the legal successor to the Presidency. Moreover, Reuter's representative understands that, at yesterday's meeting of the Allied diplomats, it was decided, if necessary, to urge the appointment of Li Yuan-hung to be President.

The Cabinet held a special conference yesterday morning, at which all the high military commanders pledged themselves to support President Li Yuan-hung.

It is understood that Premier Tuan Chi-jui has come to an arrangement with the Imperial Guard to assist to maintain order in the Capital and apprehensions of trouble have therefore abated.

Mystery of Liang Shih-yi

The strictest secrecy is maintained concerning Liang Shih-yi's movements. It is stated that he sent his family and valuables to Tientsin, yesterday, while it is believed that he went to Tientsin himself today.

The condition of Yuan Shih-k'ai became very critical on Monday night. He made his will in the early hours of the morning and death intervened at 10 o'clock.

The Cabinet remained in the Presidential quarters the whole night long. Vice-President Li Yuan-hung entered the Palace at night and was still there when Yuan Shih-k'ai passed away in the presence of his family, Li Yuan-hung and the Cabinet Ministers.

Allied Ministers Visit Tuan

After meeting yesterday morning to discuss the situation, the Allied Ministers, at one o'clock in the afternoon, called on Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Sir John Jordan acted as spokesman.

After expressing regret and sympathy at the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, Sir John Jordan asked what steps were being taken to carry on the administration and to maintain order.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui replied that he, as Minister of War, had taken all measures to preserve order and Li Yuan-hung had been appointed temporary President. He hoped that this would induce the independent provinces to return to their allegiance to the Central Government.

The Premier emphasised, however, that the revolution had brought into existence unruly elements, which, probably, would continue to make trouble for a considerable time.

Tokio's Confidence In Gen. Li

Tokio, June 7.—The announcement of President Yuan Shih-k'ai's death was somewhat discounted by the previous announcement of his serious illness. Well-informed persons incline to the belief that the situation is rather likely to clarify under the leadership of Li Yuan-hung and other influential Chinese who have remained in the background on account of their opposition to Yuan Shih-k'ai and who are now likely to come forward.

Officials state that Japan will main-

(Continued on Page 2)

Italians Place Big Guns to Stop Austrian Attacks

The picture shows one of the big Italian field guns in the Trentino section, employed to halt the Austrian attacks.

U.S. COURT MARKS 10th ANNIVERSARY JUNE 30

Banquet at Astor House; Minister Reinsch Will Be Invited to Attend

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the United States Court for China will be celebrated by a subscription banquet for Americans and their invited guests at the Astor House Hotel on the evening of June 30, according to plans made by a general committee which met last night in the United States Court room. The organizations represented on the committee are the American Association, American Chamber of Commerce, American University Club and the American Far Eastern Bar Association.

Lists of these organizations have been furnished Mr. Earl B. Rose, Secretary and the invitations will be issued in a few days. Americans who are not members of any of these organizations are requested to apply to Mr. Rose at the Court for invitations.

Invitation to attend this function will be extended to Minister Paul S. Reinsch, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter and the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary force in Tientsin, and the American Consuls with posts in China. It is planned to make the celebration of the founding of the Court one of the most memorable ever held by Americans in China and the committee of which Major C. P. Holcomb is Chairman, has made careful plans to that end.

A noteworthy innovation is that ladies are invited and those applying for invitations are requested to inform the secretary as to the number whom they desire to invite. The seating arrangements will be such that those desiring to arrange their own groups will be placed together at tables of convenient size.

While the committee on program has not made its report as yet, it is understood that some speakers of great prominence in the community already are on the list.

In Final Mandate, Yuan Admits His Shortcomings

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 7.—The following is the last mandate sanctioned by Yuan Shih-k'ai, yesterday morning:

"Min Kuo has been established five years. Unworthily have I, the Great President, been entrusted with a great task by its citizens. Owing to my lack of virtue and ability, I have not been able to fully transform into deeds what I desired to accomplish and I blush to say I did not realise one ten-thousandth part of my original intention to save the country and people.

Always Planned for Country

"Since my assumption of office, I have worked in the day-time and thought in the night-time, planning for the country. It is true that the foundation of the country has not yet been consolidated, the hardships of the people not yet relieved and innumerable reforms are still unattended to, but, by the valuable services of civil and military officials, some semblance of peace and order has been maintained in the provinces and friendly relations with the powers upheld till now.

"While, on the one hand, I comfort myself that such things have been accomplished, on the other hand I much blame myself, for I was just thinking how I could retire to private life and rest myself in the forest and near springs, in fulfilment of my original desire, when illness has suddenly overtaken me. As affairs of State are of the gravest importance, the right man must be secured to take over charge of such affairs.

Nominates Li Yuan-hung

"In accordance with article 29 of the Provisional Constitution, which states that, in case the office of Great President is vacated for certain reasons, or when the Great President is incapacitated from doing his duties, the Vice-President shall exercise authority and power in his stead, I, the Great President, declare that the Vice-President shall exercise, in an acting capacity, the authority of Great President of Chung-hua-min-kuo.

"The Vice-President, being a man of courtesy, good-nature, benevolence and wisdom, will certainly be capable of greatly lessening the difficulties of the day and place the country on a foundation of peace and so remedy the defects of myself, the Great President and satisfy the expectation of the people of the whole country. Civil and military officials outside the capital, as well as the troops, police, scholars and people, should doubly keep in mind the difficulties and perils of the nation and endeavor to maintain peace and order to the best of their ability, placing before everything else the welfare of the country.

President's Dying Wish

"The ancients once said: 'It is only when the living do try to become strong that the dead are not dead.' This is the wish of me, the Great President."

"(Signed) Tuan Chi-jui, Secretary of State and Minister of War; Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications; Wang Yi-tang, Minister of the Interior; Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Finance; Liu Kuang-hsiung, Minister of the Navy; Chang Tsun-hsiang, Minister of Justice, Agriculture and Commerce; Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Education."

4 CUSTOMS MEN TAKE YEN 20,000 OFF SUN YAT-SEN

Dismissed the Service And Forced To Refund Part of Money

WAS IT BRIBE?

They Made Shanghai Night Life Gay Until Found Out

Four foreigners have been dismissed from the Customs service for taking Yen 20,000 from Dr. Sun Yat-sen when the famous Republican slipped into Shanghai last month. The four were the party of Customs men sent to search the N. Y. K. boat on which the revolutionary leader arrived from Japan about the first of May.

Dr. Sun had Yen 80,000 in a belt about his waist. The Customs officer who received the Yen 20,000 said that Dr. Sun gave him the money and that he, being of ordinary intelligence, received the gift and thanked the donor very politely.

But in complaints that came to the Customs officials after Dr. Sun got to his own people, a very different story was told. Dr. Sun said that the Yen 20,000 was taken away from him and he denied with great fervor any desire or reason to present an unknown member of the Customs with so royal a gift. His version was that when the money was discovered the whole Yen 20,000 was taken [illegible] it was returned it was only Yen 20,000.

As soon as the Customs authorities heard of the matter they acted promptly. An investigation was begun and the men involved discovered. All the money they had left was taken from them and returned to the Republican leader and the four men were summarily dismissed from the service. The amount recovered could not be learned but it was said to be a "large sum."

Dr. Sun Carried Yen 80,000

When Dr. Sun started for Shanghai to confer with his compatriots in the French Concession, he took a Japanese boat and an assumed name for obvious reasons. The Yen 80,000 in notes of large denominations were strapped about his waist. Japanese on board knew the identity of their Chinese passenger. The Customs men came aboard the steamer as soon as she got in and began the usual examination. One of the Japanese is said to have informed the Customs officer in charge of the squad of four that the passenger was a big rebel. This officer began his examination and discovered the fat money belt.

The story he told was that when he saw such a large amount of money he thought that it must be counterfeit. He took all of it and with his companions examined it. It was found to be genuine.

"When I gave it back to Dr. Sun," he continued, "he took Yen 20,000 and gave it to me. He was very excited and must have been so nervous as a result of being discovered that he gave me the Yen 20,000 to say nothing about his arrival. I took the money and divided it with my three companions."

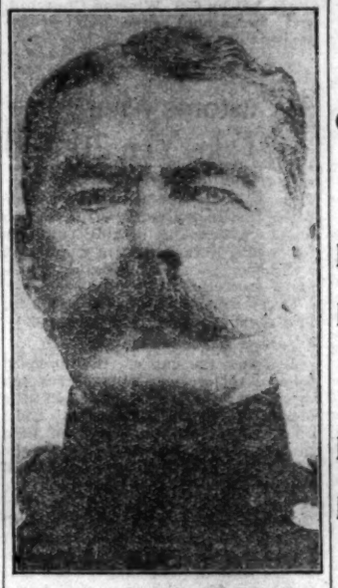
Didn't Consider It a Bribe

He declared later that he could see no reason why he should not have taken it. His story was that there was nothing that Dr. Sun wanted to slip by the Customs so the money was not a bribe for his official conscience. It was handed to him and he received it. The truth was that the Customs men had no authority to interfere with Dr. Sun and if there was nothing that he wished to get by the Customs, there was no reason why he should have parted with the money unless it was fear of discovery and assassination.

With the 20,000 in their several pockets, the four Customs men started out on a brief but brilliant career as spenders. They gazed at the white lights through the globules that float upward in the most expensive wines.

(Continued on Page 2)

Kitchener



Big Russian Success On 300-Mile Front; Capture Over 25,000

27 Guns Taken; Austrians Become Anxious and Demand Re-inforcements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 6.—Explicit details are at present lacking concerning the latest Russian successful offensive along the whole of our south-western front which has resulted in the capture of over 25,000 prisoners and 27 guns.

A noteworthy feature is that the front extends for 300 miles from the Pripiat to the Rumanian frontier and the Austrian forces there amount to forty infantry, fifteen cavalry and two German divisions. The initiative wholly emanated from the Russians.

An official communique states: Fighting began on Sunday morning on the whole front from the River Pripiat to Rumania. We obtained important successes at many points and, besides 13,000 prisoners, took a number of guns.

Our artillery are successively demolishing the enemy's works and our infantry are advancing and capturing their positions.

The Turks repeatedly took the offensive, with strong forces, in the region of Erzingan, without success. Fighting continues at Revandouze. We heavily punished the Kurds.

Much activity has been shown during the last week in the region of the Oginski Canal, where the enemy repeatedly bombarded our positions, correcting the fire from aeroplanes. They also attempted sudden attacks against the Russian positions, without success.

A renewal of operations was noted in Bukhovina, where, after a lengthy calm, heavy enemy gun-fire occurred. The Austrian commanders view the situation with anxiety and demand re-inforcements.

Paris, June 6.—It is reported that the Russian General Kaledine has scored a most important success in the neighborhood of Olyka, forcing three strongly fortified Austrian lines. The prisoners taken now number 15,000.

Amsterdam, June 6.—Vienna reports, in a tone of assumed indifference, that a violent battle has been raging for twenty-four hours on the Russian front, over three hundred kilometers. It speaks of countless waves of Russian infantry and says that General Brussilov, who, apparently, is in command of the Russian forces, seems to be following the tactics employed by the Russians in the Carpathians of trying to break the Austrian lines by massed attacks.

The Weather

Weather still very cloudy, with light, unsteady breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.4 and the minimum 60.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.6 and 64.4.

LORD KITCHENER DROWNED AT SEA!

GOES DOWN WITH H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE OFF THE ORKNEYS

Cruiser Sunk During Night Storm By Mine Or Torpedo

MISSION TO RUSSIA

Invited by Tsar to Discuss Important Military-Financial Question

HOPE ABANDONED

Four Boats Got Away But Patrols Fail to Find Any Survivors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—The cruiser Hampshire (11,000 tons; 21,000 h.p., 22½ knots: 650 men), with Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has been torpedoed in the vicinity of the Orkneys. It is feared that Lord Kitchener has been drowned.

The following is the full text of the communique wired to the Admiralty by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:

"I have to report, with deep regret, that H.M.S. Hampshire, on the way to Russia, with Lord Kitchener and his Staff aboard, was sunk last night, about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or torpedo. Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship.

Heavy Seas Running

"The wind was north-north-west and heavy seas were running. Patrolers and destroyers immediately proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have hitherto been found.

"As the whole shore has been searched from seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party ashore."

The Emperor of Russia had invited Lord Kitchener to Russia, where, at the request of the Imperial Russian Government, he was to have discussed an important military-financial question.

Accompanied by Staff

The War Office announces that the special party aboard H.M.S. Hampshire consisted of Lord Kitchener; Lieut.-Colonel C. A. G. Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener; Brigadier-General W. Ellershaw and Second Lieut. R. D. Macpherson. Also Mr. H. J. O'Beirne, of the Foreign Office and late Minister at Bukharest; Sir H. F. Donaldson, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Munitions; Mr. L. Robertson, of the Ministry of Munitions, a son of an ex-Governor of Bombay; a few clerks, detectives and servants.

Owing to Lord Kitchener's feared death, Mr. Asquith has cancelled all engagements. A meeting of the War Council was summoned and sat for over two hours this afternoon.

Mission to Russia

"Consternation" mildly describes the nation's reception of the news that Lord Kitchener has been drowned. The public did not even know that he had left London, much less that he was on an important mission to Russia, upon whose offensive all eyes are rivetted.

World-wide praise of our greatest soldier is pouring in, acknowledging with gratefulness that he has laid down his life for his country.

The gathering from all parts of the Empire for the Imperial Council of Commerce was dramatically terminated, owing to the tragic death of Lord Kitchener.

Leading Men's Tributes

Mr. Asquith should have presided at the luncheon, but it was announced by Lord Desborough, who is a relation of Lord Kitchener, that Mr. Asquith was unable to attend, owing to the disaster. Lord Desborough, deeply moved, paid an eloquent

MRS. LIDDELL'S Tls.1,000 PEARL NECKLACE LOST

Missed it While Walking Along Gordon Road; Not Thought To Have Been Stolen

The loss of a pearl necklace worth Tls. 1,000 was reported to the police last night by Mrs. John Liddell, of No. 142 Bubbling Well Road. Mrs. Liddell said that she was walking along Gordon Road, between 5.30 and 6.30 o'clock in the evening. She had left home with the necklace on. She suddenly put her hand to her throat and discovered that it was gone.

A search of the way she had come was immediately made, but the jewels were not found. Up to a late hour last night, the police had not recovered them. It is not thought that they were stolen.

16-Year-Old Germans Abroad Called Home

Ordered To Return Immediately And Report To Military Authorities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, June 5.—German youths sixteen years old and residing abroad are ordered to return immediately to Germany and to report to the military.

TOWNSHEND AT HALKI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 5.—General Townshend has been taken to the island of Halki, adjoining Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora.

GREECE SENDS PROTEST TO THE ALLIED POWERS

Holds Martial Law in Salonica To Be Grave Infringement Of Her Sovereignty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 5.—Greece has protested against the proclamation of martial law at Salonica, describing it as a grave infringement of her sovereignty.

London, June 6.—It is reported from the Piraeus that the Greek Government proposes to proclaim martial law, to arrest M. Venizelos and his principal political friends.

tribute to Lord Kitchener's great qualities.

The Lord Mayor, High Commissioners and representatives of the Dominions and India expressed the Empire's loss, which would only strengthen the Empire's determination to achieve victory.

Shock to Japan

Tokio, June 7.—The entire Japanese nation is shocked at the announcement of the loss of Lord Kitchener, which was conveyed by the Reuter-Kokusai bulletins and featured in all the morning newspapers.

Life Career of Britain's Famous Military Leader

Kitchener's titles of nobility were solely the reward for his military services. First knighted, he was created Baron in 1898, Viscount in 1902 and raised to an Earldom last year. He received his Field Marshal's baton in 1909.

Kitchener was sixty-six years of age. He was born in Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland, of mixed Irish and English parentage and he had military blood in him, for his father was a Lieutenant-Colonel.

After serving a course at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1871 and rose up to Major-General in 1896.

Summarised, his army career follows:

Palestine Survey, 1874-78; Cyprus Survey, 1878-82; commanded Egyptian Cavalry, 1882-84; Nile Expedition, 1884-85 (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Lieut.-Col., medal with clasp, 2nd class Medjidie, Khedive's star); Governor of Suakim, 1886-88 (mentioned in despatches, clasp); Soudan Frontier, 1889, including engagement at Toski (mentioned in despatches, C. B., and clasp); Adjutant-General Egyptian army, 1888-92; Sirdar, 1890; commanded Dongola Expeditionary Force, 1896 (promoted Major-General, K. C. B., 1st class Osmanieh, British medal, Khedive's medal with two clasps); commanded Khartoum Expedition, 1898 (thanks of Parliament, raised to Peerage, grant of £30,000, G. C. B., two clasp to Khedive's medal); Chief of Staff of force in South Africa, 1899-1900; Commander-in-Chief, 1900-1902 (promoted Lieut.-General and General, created Viscount, grant of £50,000, thanks of Parliament); Commander-in-Chief, India, 1902-09.

Early in his military career, Kitchener was picked out by the army chiefs as an exceptional man in the intelligence service and, years before he became known to the public, he was one of the army's most valuable men. The nature of his occupation necessarily kept most of his achievements secret, but facts have leaked out showing most wonderful doings.

Much of these early happenings in his life read like novels, indeed there was a series published under the title of "Major K.", which was popularly supposed to be more of a true account of Kitchener's work than the creation of an author with a vivid imagination. The most of his time with the intelligence department was spent in Egypt, where he gained that knowledge of the natives, their languages and customs which was to prove of such value in his administration of the country later on.

He sprang to real fame as the commander of the expedition to break the Mahdi's power, when he reduced Khartoum after accomplishing what seemed well-nigh impossible military engineering feats, such as hauling gun-boats over the Nile rapids, the campaign culminating with the historic charge of the 21st Lancers, which in British military annals ranks only second to the charge of the Light Brigade.

After this followed a long period of semi-civil, semi-military administration in Egypt and India, until the South African war. When Lord Roberts was sent out to take supreme command, after the "black days," Kitchener went with him and, before long, was himself given the command, in which capacity he organised the chain of block-houses right across the country, with a cordon of troops which gradually swept the Boers in, confining them to an ever-narrowing circle, until they had no alternative but to surrender.

Then, for a time, there seemed to be no work for Kitchener. Sometimes, he filled more or less honorary positions, not a few new berths were created for the obvious object of keeping him in touch with the army should he be needed, but the question was asked time and again in Parliament: "Where is Lord Kitchener? What is he doing and why cannot he be given something or other?"

He was on one of these wandering commissions when the great war broke, but, in the marvellous way he had, he was at the War Office not a day later than the country wanted him and, though this had never been hinted at before, he was promptly put into the principal chair there, filling a vacancy caused by Ministerial disagreements and which seemed impossible to be filled by anyone.

Kitchener faced a huge organising task, chief item of which was getting an army for Britain. Voluntary service had ever been his ideal—indeed, it was the popular opinion that it was only the opposition of Kitchener which prevented Parliament taking up the plan of compulsory service advocated by Lord Roberts.

He may have failed to get all that was necessary, but he secured some five million men after the outbreak of war. His administration has been the object of attack lately, but this was more political than military, and it was only last week, after the attack led by Col. Winston Churchill, that Parliament gave him an expression of confidence.

4 Customs Men Take Yen 20,000

(Continued from Page 1)

They paid their bills, leaving whole dollar tips in the palms of boys who had been handling nothing but chits for weeks. They rode in motor cars and patronized the whimsical little ball at the roulette tables. But—

Every silver lining has a dark side; into each life some rain must fall.

Japanese Exposed Affair

Just as the cup of the foremost Customs officer was full and running over—a fly fell into it. The evil little demon of blackmail appeared. Came one of the Japanese who had been present or who had heard about the "gift." He drew in his breath, rubbed his hands and then informed the spender in words of faultless courtesy that unless he came through with some of his gains he (the Japanese) would be forced by his conscience to make the affair public and see to it that the honorable gentleman was transferred from scenes of merriment to an austere cell in some jail.

They haggled about the price and the Japanese finally went away with a bulging coat pocket and an inscrutable smile. He spent his money in a very short time and came back for more. Other Japanese who had heard of the affair also called and politely pried the Customs man loose from other sections of his roll. It is said that several thousands were subtracted in these polite transactions.

Sun Also Complained

Meanwhile Dr. Sun had come among his own followers and decided not to allow the money to go without making an attempt to recover it. Through a very prominent Chinese the affair was reported to the higher Customs authorities and the investigation started. Dr. Sun was told that everything would be done to help him and that if he was willing to appear, criminal charges would be preferred against the men who took his money. This would have involved appearances in court and Dr. Sun declined. It has been said that about half the Yen 20,000 was recovered and turned back to him.

Li Recognised By Foreign Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

tain her attitude of non-interference while Japanese interests are not threatened.

Peking Is Quiet

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 7.—It is reported that President Yuan Shih-k'ai died this morning. The Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, notified the Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, to take over the Presidency.

President Yuan died at 3 a.m., after his condition had become already extremely critical yesterday. Dr. Bussieres, the physician of the French Legation, ascertained the death.

In Peking, everything is quiet. It is hoped that the police troops will be able to maintain order in the capital.

According to news from the President's palace, the condition of Yuan became critical at 3 o'clock in the morning. Yuan asked for his old confidential friend, Hsu Shih-chang, who arrived immediately. On the arrival of Hsu, Yuan was extremely weak, but entirely conscious.

With tears in his eyes, Yuan assured his old friend that he had never had any personal ambition for an Emperor's crown; he had been deceived by his entourage over the true state of public opinion and thus had sincerely believed the people wished for the restoration of the monarchy. The desire of the south for his resignation he had not wished to follow, for fear that general anarchy would break out all over China.

Yuan's Last Explanation

Now he felt death approaching, he asked Hsu to make his last words known to the public. Hsu, upon seeing the critical condition of Yuan, sent for Dr. Bussieres, who ascertained the death shortly after 10 a.m.

The dying President asked Hsu to look after his family. Hsu, therefore, at present is staying in the palace.

In the temporary residence of President Li Yuan-hung, situated in the Tung-chang-hu-tung (East City) and formerly owned by Yang Tu, the prominent monarchist, the formal transfer of the power to Li Yuan-hung took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Tuan Chi-jui, Secretary of State and Premier, as well as all the members of the Cabinet, Prince Pu Lun, as Chairman of the State Council and other high officials were present.

The officials, wearing ceremonial dress, were received by Li Yuan-hung in the main hall and made three bows to the new President, which were returned by the latter. The same ceremony will take place at two o'clock, when all the high military officials will assemble at the President's residence.

The Cabinet, in a circular telegram, has informed all the Provinces that Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, in accordance with the Constitution, has become President of the Chinese Republic (Chung-hua-min-kuo), from the 7th inst.

Li Yuan-hung, after having been informed by Premier Tuan Chi-jui about the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, immediately expressed his condolence to Yuan Kuo-ting, the deceased's eldest son and intimated to him his willingness to do whatever is wanted in the interests of Yuan's family.

At a meeting held yesterday by the Commanders of the troops and the police forces of Peking, it was unanimously agreed that they are absolutely able to control the situation in the Capital.

Warning to Foreigners

According to the Peking Gazette, the French and American Legations have ordered their nationals living in the city to remove to the Legation quarter, or have advised them to retain rooms there.

The Prime Minister has stated officially that he is fully capable of maintaining order, since he has the military power in his hands. Tuan further announced that Li Yuan-hung would formally take over the office of President tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

Probably Tuan and his Ministry will resign, but Li Yuan-hung will probably again appoint Tuan as Prime Minister and ask him to form a new Cabinet.

An unimprotant attempt of the bodyguard (Kun-wei-chun) to mutiny was immediately suppressed and the arms taken away from the mutineers.

The position of Liang Shih-yi is entirely shaken.

Tomorrow a Presidential Mandate is expected announcing the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai and the succession of Li Yuan-hung as President of the Chinese Republic.

President Yuan, in his last Mandate, which was countersigned by the members of the Cabinet, blames himself for his incapacity, but states that, owing to the valuable services rendered by the civil and military officials, he had been able to maintain peace and order and to cultivate good relations with the foreign powers. On account of his sudden illness, he transferred the duties of the Chief Executive to Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, in accordance with article 29 of the Constitution.

Prominent Shanghai Men Recognise Li Yuan-hung

President Li Yuan-hung was recognized by a meeting of prominent men held yesterday afternoon at the home of former Premier Tong Shao-yi. Those present were members of the Kiangsu gentry, leaders of the upper and lower houses, besides twenty other prominent men. The resolution to recognize President Li was unanimously adopted. The two houses met later in the afternoon at their headquarters and ratified the resolution.

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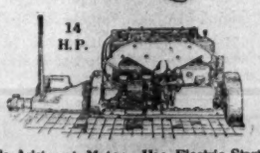

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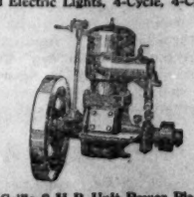
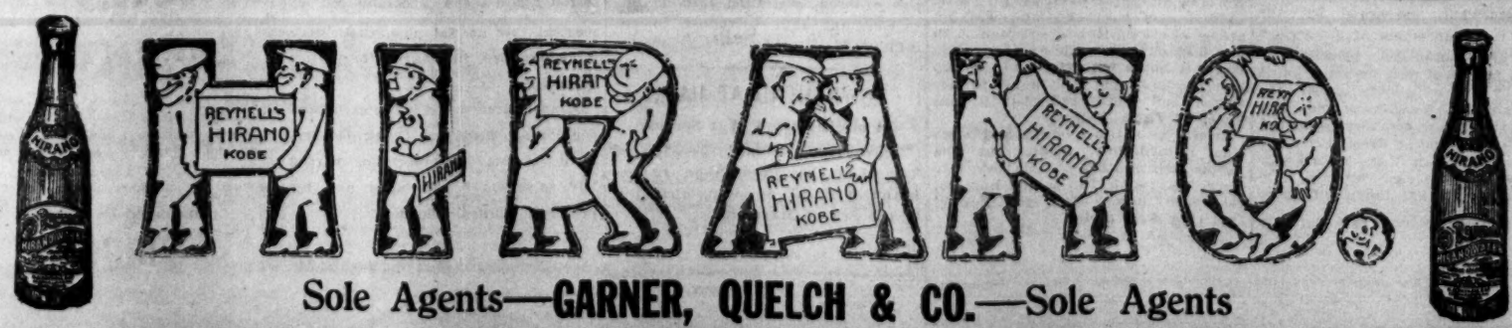


Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine



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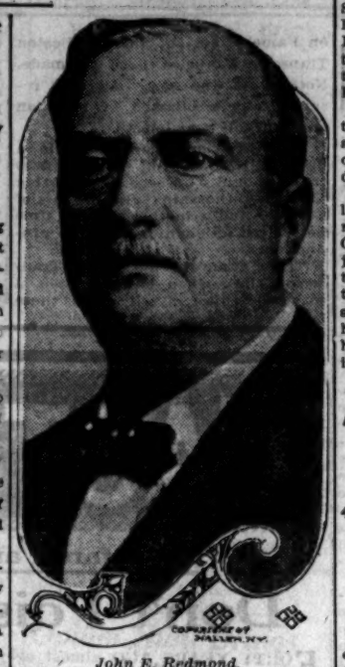
John Redmond Horrified By 'Insane' Irish Uprising

Declares That Rebellion Came On Eve of Recognition As Free Nation

FEARS ERA OF SLAVERY



John E. Redmond.

By John E. Redmond
(Leader of the Irish Nationalists)

London, April 28.—My first feeling on hearing of this insane movement was one of horror and discouragement, almost of despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips. Was the insanity of a small section of her people once again to turn all her marvellous victories of the last few years into irreparable defeat and send her back on the very eve of her final recognitions as a free nation into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering and weary, uncertain struggle?

For, look at the Irish position today. In the short space of forty years she by constitutional movement has made almost unbrokenly a triumphant march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of the Irish land. She has stayed emigration. She at last has begun an era of national prosperity. Finally she has succeeded in placing on the statute book the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of the creation. Is all this to be lost?

When the war came she made her choice, which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she has held through all history and which she has just so completely vindicated on her own soil, namely, the rights of small nations and the sacred principles of nationality, liberty and democracy.

Others Suffered As Ireland

Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had felt sympathy that came from common principles and common aspirations were trampled as she in her time had been trampled under the iron heel of arrogant force.

What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium and Servia have not suffered at the hands of Germany, and I may add also that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany? What has been the record of Germany but one of suppression of nationality, of freedom, of language—in short the suppression of all the things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, a struggle in which Ireland has achieved victory?

Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of blood of priests and people that is part of Ireland's own history?

Leave the question of principle out and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the crowning of the newly won liberties of Ireland in Irish blood?

This was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It is the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood in dying for the cause of liberty in Ireland and the world. But anyhow it was the opinion of Ireland, and surely I need not argue the principle, especially with anybody who professes himself to be a home ruler.

Ireland Alone Must Decide

That the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself—that is the principle which has been accepted by the Irish race everywhere. The millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere whose generous devotion has helped us so largely to win our victories for the motherland of the race have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied the right of Ireland to choose her policy for herself. That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who today have tried to make Ireland a catspaw of Germany.

In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was their last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the Allies as treason to the cause of home rule.

This attempted deadly blow at home rule carried on through this section is made more wicked, more insolent, by this fact: that Germany plotted it, Germany organized it, Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned it is a German invasion of Ireland, as brutal, as selfish and as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium, and if Ireland has not been reduced to the same horrors as Belgium with her suffering people, her massacred priests her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany.

Blames American Propagandists

And the final aggravation of the movement is this: The misguided, insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked and some of them have lost their lives. But what am I to say to those men who have sent them into this insane, anti-patriotic movement while they remained safe in the remoteness of American cities?

I might add that this movement has been set in motion by this same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men, women and children shed by Germany, and thus are guilty of double treason—to the generous land that received them as well as to the land which gave them birth.

Is it not a national horror that on the very day when we hear that Dublin Fusiliers have been killed by Irishmen in the streets of Dublin we receive the news how the men of the Sixteenth division of our own Irish Brigade and of the same Dublin Fusiliers had dashed forward and by their unconquerable bravery had retaken the trenches that the Germans had won at Hulluch?

Was there ever such a picture of the tragedy which a small section of an Irish faction had so often inflicted on the fairest hopes and the bravest deeds of Ireland?

As to the final result, I do not believe that this wicked and insane movement will achieve its ends. The German plot has failed. The majority of the people of Ireland retain their calmness, their fortitude and their unity. They abhor this attack on their interests, on rights, hopes and principles. Home rule has not been destroyed. It remains indestructible.

May Fortunate Month For German Aviators

47 Opposing Machines Brought To Earth; Only 16 of Kaiser's Flyers Grassed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 5.—Eastern and Balkan theaters.—The situation is unchanged.

The war in the air.—The air-combats during the month of May were very successful for the Germans. The losses were as follows:

	Enemy	German
Lost in air fights	36	11
Shot down from the earth	9	—
Involuntary landing within the German lines	2	—
Missing	—	5
Total losses:	47	16

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. Vienna, June 4.—Russian theater.—The enemy's artillery entered into action this morning on the whole north-eastern Bessarabian front. The Russian artillery fire was particularly violent on the Dniester and on the lower Strypa, north-west of Tarnapol and in Volhynia.

The army of Colonel General Archduke Josef Ferdinand, near Olyka, was under Russian gunfire in a sector extending over a length of 25 kilometers. A Russian gas-attack on the Dniester did no damage to the Austro-Hungarians.

Everywhere, there are signs of several impending infantry attacks.

Italian theater.—The Italians offered a tenacious resistance, with strong forces, on the main ridge south of the Posina valley and before the Austro-Hungarian front of Monte Cengio to Asiago. Consequently, violent engagements have begun in this district.

The Austro-Hungarians are drawing nearer to the Bostelide positions and have gained considerable ground east of Monte Cengio. The town of Cesuna is already within the Austro-Hungarian front.

The enemy, whenever attempting counter-attacks, were repulsed everywhere. Yesterday, 5,600 Italians, among whom are 78 officers, were made prisoners; 3 guns, 11 machine-guns and 126 mine-throwers were also taken by the Austro-Hungarians.

South-eastern theater.—On June 4, on the lower Voyusa, the Austro-Hungarian artillery fire dispersed Italian detachments.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, June 4.—Caucasus theater.—In the center, in spite of bad weather, the Turkish troops drove back the enemy's left wing eastwards, by making repeated attacks. The Turkish troops now occupy positions 40 kilometers eastward of the former positions.

All the enemy's attempts to cover their retreat and to re-conquer the important positions which they had been forced to evacuate, have failed. The enemy suffered heavy losses by the Turkish bayonet attacks.

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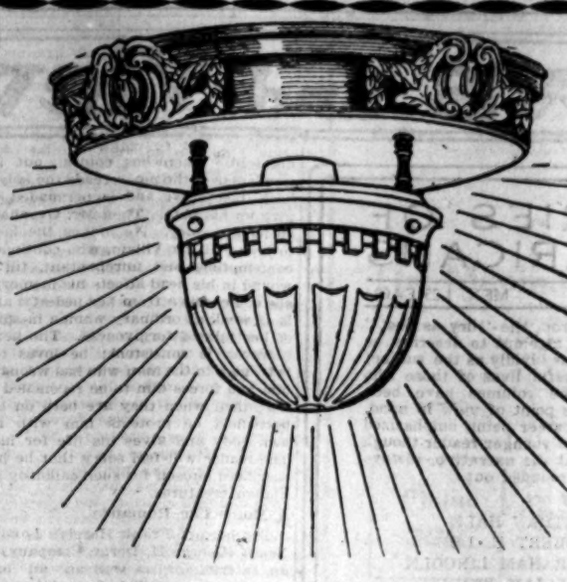

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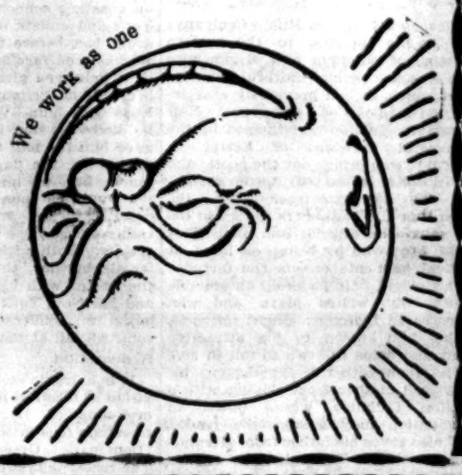

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Critical Reviews of the Season's Latest Books

A pleasant Story About a Pleasant Girl—An Ante-Bellum Romance of Thrills and Patriotism.

A Tragic Tale of Dartmoor—New Fiction by Frank Harris, Robert Herrick and Others.

A Capable Boston Infant

To some readers the chief attraction in William John Hopkins's *Those Gillespies* (Houghton Mifflin Company) will be his applying to the modern Boston of subways and automobiles the knack of genial, faithful description which he had previously exercised on Cape Cod and rural New England. In this he is helped by the delightful drawings of Lester G. Hornby, who brings out the poetic and artistic side of the real Boston thrusting the modern intrusions into the background. The central figure in the story is an angelic and precocious small boy, who by being on hand at critical moments directs the fortunes of his elders. He picks up an amiable youth, who writes plays and who engages in ludicrous games of golf, makes him known to his attractive aunt and helps the two to fall in love with each other. He keeps his wayward mother from eloping with a Boston Lothario, whose power of fascination may escape the reader, and also saves his father from attempting suicide. Through his agency everything comes right in the end. He is an amusing and lovable litle fellow, who does not fit in with the exposure of the perversity and frivolity of the modern woman of fashion.

The Right Sort of Girl

The path of love runs pretty smooth in Grace S. Richmond's *Under the Country Sky* (Doubleday, Page and Company), though the reader may feel in doubt for a time as to which of three men will win the heroine. She is a college graduate with high ambitions and with rich relatives and friends, who make her yearn for the opportnities and pleasures that wealth can bring, but she stays at home in a country village to keep house for her invalid father. She is efficient in all the many tasks she has to undertake, and performs them cheerfully, though she keeps comparing them with the things she would like to do. She has the opportunity to taste the pleasures she dreams of and is tempted to snatch at deliverance rather selfishly, but she resists and after that the way is made easy for her. There is danger that she may become enamoured of a rich and impetuous youth or that she may mistake for love her affection for the young man who has grown up with her. The mate she finds is able to satisfy all her intellectual cravings and nobler desires and at the same time to supply her with the comfort she has missed. It is a very pleasant story about nice people and the girl and her ideas are alike interesting.

A Patriotic Romance

There was white slavery in the North in the days before the war, as Arthus Goodrich shows in *The Sign of Freedom* (Appletons). A little orphan boy is bound out to a brutal New England farmer who ill treats him shamefully. A girl tells him what the Fourth of July means and gives him a little flag, which he wears as a sort of amulet. He picks up some schooling and is at last driven to running away, when he meets with queer adventures. His pluck and persistence get him to Boston, where he works in an eating house till he is pursued; then he falls in with burglars who use him as an innocent decoy; when he escapes from them he lives for a while with a country doctor and learns the new art of telegraphing. He has adventures on coasting schooners, gets to New York and enlists in the United States army just before the war breaks out. He has been fascinated by a capricious little Southern girl, and his war story is chiefly of the way she plays fast and loose with him. When he is wounded he discovers that it was the girl who gave him the flag that he really loves. It is what the flag stands for that impels him on his career. And it is loyalty to the flag that the author inculcates. The episodes in the story are rather disconnected, but each is told vividly. Both girls and the boy, the female burglar, the Maine old ladies, the waiter with his love of the drama and his New York eating house, the boy's two soldier comrades and their song will all attract the reader.

Redemption

It is a tragic story, brightened by a vision of mystical piety and by the impressions of Dartmoor, that John Oxenham tells in *My Lady of the Moor* (Longmans, Green and Company). The reader is first charmed by the lady and her little chapel and is worked up to feel how her prayers may affect the prisoners in the jail. Then the hero tells his story with dramatic simplicity. His sister's selfishness and inhuman disregard of him may be passed over; after her death he tries to kill the man who seduced her and is kept alive in jail by his determination to kill him when he comes out. His hatred is weakened by the view from his window and by some other influence which turns out to be the lady's prayers for his soul. When he comes out he wanders over the moor, reads the lady's book, meets her and is persuaded to give up his hate. Then Mr. Oxenham spoils his story. He makes the lady in love with the villain, who continues contemptible and unrepentant, till a wound in his head affects his memory; she comes down from her pedestal and is as weak as ordinary women in spite of her talk of forgiveness. The hero, however, is consistent; he loves the lady, goes to the man who has wronged him and forces him to be reconciled to her; then when they are both on the battlefield he protects him with his own body and gives his life for him. The reader will feel sorry that he has sacrificed himself for such callously inhuman creatures.

A Motor Car Romance

The hero of Frank Harris's *Love in Youth* (George H. Doran Company) is an entertaining as well as an amazingly accomplished youth, and proves to be a serviceable guide through the French towns that the author has selected. The rich American who employs him is also natural till the end; his wife is a miracle of selfishness and feline trickery, while the daughter through most of the journey is merely a girl like many others. The hero is hard up and hires himself out with his motor car to convey the family from Monaco to Paris. He supplies the girl with the proper appreciation of the country and the art she sees, to which she would be otherwise indifferent. She treats him at first with more rudeness than most chauffeurs would stand for, but becomes interested as they go along and they are in love by the time Paris is reached. The delay in ending the story caused by the mother's machinations was to be expected. Mr. Harris, however, has chosen to go into amatory explanations which are as out of place in a story of this sort as a discussion of Home Rule would be.

Italy at War

It is a picture of conditions in Rome, where he happened to be, at the time of the declaration of war against Austria that Robert Herrick has drawn in *The Conscript Mother* (Charles Scribner's Sons) a vivid picture of the disorder and confusion and of the manner in which the crowd was swayed by D'Annunzio. He tells the pathetic story of a mother's hunt for her son who had enlisted and her last interview with the boy.

Women Who Divorce

The heroine of *The Burden of the Strong* by Josephine Turck Baker (Correct English Publishing Company, Evanston, Ill.) has found her affinity. She has indulged in social uplift and in the pleasures of society life, has neglected her husband and is indignant that he should have taken to drink and staying away from home. She wants a divorce and also her child. Another woman, who has been neglected by her husband and gone wrong in consequence, also wants her child. Marital neglect and the woman's right to the child the author feels sure about, on the affinity matter, on divorce in general, and on other matters she seems to be in doubt. Her heroine is decidedly unpleasant, the attraction of the man she allows to make love to her seems purely physical and we can only feel sorry for her husband when she takes him in hand again.

Literary Personalities ◎ Burton Kline

"Immanuel Kant is said never to have travelled further than twenty miles from Koenigsberg," says Burton Kline, author of "Struck by Lightning." "That is probably why he wrote philosophy. If entire absence of adventure was necessary to a 'Critique of Pure Reason' what sort of a thing is to be expected from my friend Charles Wellington Furlong, who has packed into his brief past among other such incidents as crossing to Africa is a 60 foot schooner, trifles as the record for sticking through twelve and a fraction seconds on the bull at the Pendleton roundup.

"A life like mine, safely between these two extremes, I hope may produce a 'Critique of Pure Nonsense'—in other words a rational estimate of life. It has been sensationally free from sensation. Born in Pennsylvania, in one of the beauty spots of the State, of Dutch and English stock (the Kline is said to have percolated through Lorraine), my boyhood passed off successfully and hilariously in another beauty spot—the heart of Virginia. Lord, how those daredevil, larruping days in the bronzy haze of a Virginia September do stick in the memory!

"After those days the record might run, briefly: A little learning, a deal of hard work, a little play, a little alcohol, ditto nicotine, holy matrimony, one child and one book. I never had time to take a degree anywhere, from kindergarten to Harvard. A lucky opening on the Boston Transcript pulled me away from possibilities at Harvard and made me a patriarch at a stroke. I've strayed far enough to have seen the Thames, the Seine and the Rhine, but never the Mississippi—the mark of a good American.

"With the swift smite of necessity my dad, having been struck by phrases in letters of mine took thought and without my knowing it got me a job as a reporter on a little inland paper in Pennsylvania. I promptly got fired for being too poetic. Then the good man sent me to Boston, where I might be appreciated! My errand of course was to be a great writer.

"That was an adventure! I went to see Edward Everett Hale and Charles Eliot Norton to be set as swiftly as possible along the path of fame. They immediately and naturally asked me: 'What did you come to Boston for? A simple question enough, but one that I found it hard to answer on the spot. Dreaming it over beforehand I had visions of drifting into casual conversation with these great men and striking them dumb with the profundity of my observations on the immorality of the soul or the needs of the republic. The consequence would be that Edward Everett Hale would sit down at once to his desk and command some Boston publisher to fetch out these observations in a book. After that immediate greatness, honor and fortune for me.

"It happened now that way. Dr. Hale told me to hurry home as fast as steam could take me. 'The pick of the land come here. Wherever you turn you are sure to meet abler men than yourself. You will starve among them!' he said.

"Charles Eliot Norton looked at me pityingly and said much the same, and more. 'I see,' he said, 'that you are another moth attracted to the Kipling flame. But it is only the man of the million who can be a Kipling. Go home and make boots. After all an honest living is a noble achievement.'

"Incidentally to my intense surprise Charles Eliot Norton told me that he considered Kipling to have the greatest imagination since Shakespeare. I never knew him to print that opinion, and it throws a new light on a man generally taken to be the last distillation of the reactionary spirit.

"Altogether this was a heroic adventure. Only Quixotes of 19 can charge these windmills of fame in this childlike confidence. I did run home when the money ran out and made a satire of the whole proceedings for the Boston Transcript, which led to something. But the whole performance would have been worth all it cost to my self-love if it had contained nothing but two or three brief interviews with Philip Hale, the critic of music. In those two sessions he taught me more about writing than I ever learned later from dear old Ass Hill at Harvard. He had printed one or two of my pieces in his musical magazine, and so he generously took me in hand, even as Dr. Hale and Prof. Norton themselves had never done!

"'Mr. Kline,' said Mr. Hale, when your manuscripts came to me I first thought you were a middle aged immigrant who had come to this country only a few years before and who had imperfectly mastered the English language.' This to one already proud of his 'style.' And again, 'Mr. Kline, I read the rottenest things that are printed in English, French and German. But in the very rottenest of those I've never seen anything so rotten as yours.' And again, 'Mr. Kline, if you could sit down to a broad sheet of paper and fill it full of short sentences, no matter whether they made sense or not, merely to have written them down would be a great achievement for you.'

"It was instruction in bayonet form, but I never had better.

"When the satire 'An Onslaught on Fame' came out in the Boston Transcript I fancied that I was made. Nothing of the sort. All that resulted was a blizzard of rejection slips a whole year long.

"Then a friend made possible a first year at Harvard. The plan was that I should soon be self-supporting through authorship. But the loss of a father and a mother a short time before put an emotional stop to production.

"Then came the job on the Transcript, since when I have been a magazine editor myself, one of those fiendish ogres who once looked like dogged enemies to me. That job too has taught me things unknown when the rejection slips were snowing in. It does really hurt to turn back the unwanted thing. I know the feelings at the other end of the transaction when the postman calls with the long, fat envelope.

"Finally, on the rainy Sundays of the past two or three years, there has happened the thing that I dreamed on the doorstep when I rang the bell on Edward Everett Hale. It has taken longer than I expected to be out in a book for the first time."

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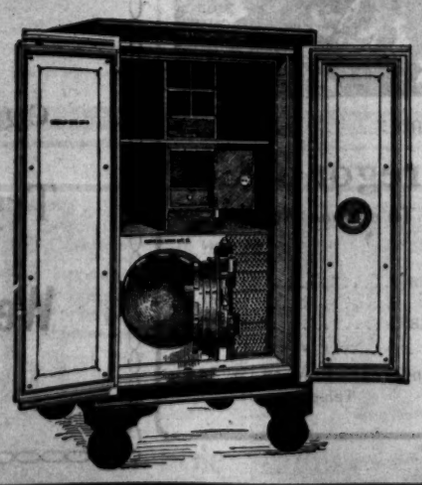

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Golf

The Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C. were defeated by the Golf Club in the match played Sunday. The score was 21½ points to 6, the points being as follows:—

Club	
Singles	14
Doubles	7½
	21½
Shanghai Scottish	
Singles	4¾
Doubles	1¼
	6

U. S. S. VILLALOBOS WINS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, June 6.—In a game of ball here between the U.S.S. Wilmington and U.S.S. Villalobos nines, the latter won 10 to 7.

The game was featured by the heavy batting of Solomon who got 4 hits, two being three base hits. The rival second basemen each made a great one hand catch. Gay pitched a remarkable game allowing only 4 hits.

NAUTICAL BIRD TOPS SALE

That Shanghai can still find plenty of money to run ponies was again amply demonstrated at a Horse Bazaar auction, yesterday. The cattle on offer were of a class which did not attract more than a dozen people outside the usual crowd of Chinese dealers, yet the high level of prices which has reigned the last two seasons was fully maintained and any old Chinese livery screw went for thirty, forty and fifty taels.

The best price was Tls. 165 for The Nautical Bird and only five Taels less was realised for an unnamed bay, which looks a very likely beast. The other racing ponies sold were: Consent Tls. 51, Alleyway Tls. 90, Faith (late Baptism) Tls. 55, Ocean Swell Tls. 100, Stanmore Tls. 110 and Fuji Tls. 90.

REGATTA ON SUNDAY

A tender will leave the Nanking Road jetty at 9 o'clock Sunday morning to convey visitors and members to the annual spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club at the Lunghwa Pagoda Reach. The tender will return at 5 o'clock. Accommodation for ladies has been prepared on board. Tiffin will be served at the usual prices. Applications should be made to Mr. N. C. Brodie, 5 Kiukiang Road, before noon tomorrow.

BAND PERFORMANCES

The public performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, June 12, 5.30 p.m.—Public Garden.
Tuesday, June 13, 5.30 p.m.—Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Wednesday, June 14, 5.30 p.m.—Public Garden.
Thursday, June 15, 5.30 p.m.—Public Garden.
Friday, June 16, 5.30 p.m.—Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Saturday, June 17, 4.30 p.m.—Public Recreation Ground.

'WHAT THING BOY?'

Vessels from the Straits state that on May 16, a steamer of about 4,000 tons arrived at Batavia. On anchoring in Prick Roads, she hoisted the German merchant service flag. The officers appeared to be Germans. The steamer was painted to resemble a British-India steamer, and was damaged by gun fire. The ship evidently had escaped from shelter at some foreign port.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. H. C. Lambert, C.B., as secretary of the Imperial Conference, in succession to Sir Hartmann Wolfgang Just, K.C.M.G., who is retiring.

MONTE CENGIO POSITION EVACUATED BY ITALIANS

Occupy Strengthened Line In Valley Canaglia; Break Austrian Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 5.—The official communique issued this evening reported: In the Lagarina Valley, after an intense bombardment, the enemy made an attack, as a diversion, on the Monte Giora-Tierno front, while their real attack at Conizugna was repulsed, with heavy losses.

On the Posina-Astico front, the enemy made fresh and violent efforts in the direction of Monte Alba and Colle Posina. Their infantry were mown down after a desperate struggle and retired in disorder.

On Saturday night, superior forces of the enemy compelled us to evacuate our positions at Monte Cengio and retire to a line in Valley Canaglia, which had been previously strengthened. We still hold the western slopes of Monte Cengio and two violent night attacks on our position there were broken.

Opium Hunt Brings 25 Cases to Court

Police Trapped Party About To Throw Drug Into An Adjoining Shop

There were 25 opium cases before the Mixed Court yesterday as a result of the strenuous campaign that has been waged for the last two months against the smuggling of the drug. All the cases were continued.

Mr. E. I. Ezra testified in regard to the opium seized in one of the cases. Wong Tsz-woo was charged with having the smuggled drug in his possession. Sub-Inspector Kerrigan told of searching the accused's shop at No. 55 Foken Road on May 8. The witness and others went inside and placed Sergt. Quayle at the rear door to guard that exit. Witness encountered some of the household who said there was no opium in the place. While they were searching the house they heard Sgt. Quayle shout:

"Look out upstairs."

The searching party rushed up to the first floor and discovered an amah standing at the window holding a box on the sill. She was apparently preparing to throw the box into the window of the next house which was four feet away. The box was taken from her and was found to contain opium. In another room a bridge was discovered which might have been used in communicating between the houses. The house next door was an opium shop. In another part of the house 10 jars of opium were found. The accused said that he had the drug for his own use. Mr. Ezra testified that of the 10 jars seized, two contained Indian opium and the other eight were filled with Persian opium, the importation of which has been forbidden.

Council Refuses to Dismiss Austro-German Bandsmen

The Municipal Council has refused to dismiss the German and Austrian members of the Municipal Band. This fact is brought out in a letter from Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary of the council, in answer to a petition requesting the withdrawal of members of these nationalities from the band. The letter regarding the petition was signed by Mr. E. W. Noel and Mr. H. G. Simms.

While Mr. Mackinnon announces that the council does not see fit to remove the Austrians and Germans until a vote of ratepayers revokes the action of the last ratepayers' meeting, a concession is made to the objectors. The Municipal Gazette announces that the Germans and Austrians among the bandsmen can be utilized for practising with the Filipinos, but that the public performances can take place "without the attendance of seven of the foreign musicians."

The Gazette says: "The reason for which it was necessary to introduce the European element, was improved work at daily practice by the Manila musicians; and the Band Committee has expressed its opinion that the essential and indispensable duties of the foreign musicians as defined before they were engaged lie chiefly in this direction. The chief function of the foreign musicians does not consist of work during the public performances: their principal activity is in the long hours of practice with the Manila musicians.

"In view of the resolution, signed by ratepayers representing 680 votes, to which the correspondence refers, the Council has adopted the view of the Band Committee, that the public performances can take place without the attendance of seven of the foreign musicians out of the total of twelve, and that this can be arranged for a time without affecting the usefulness of their services with the orchestra, of which the total present complement is 31. The recommendation of the Band Committee in this sense has accordingly been approved."

The letter from Mr. Noel and Mr. Simms says in part:

"At the last meeting of ratepayers, an amendment to the budget was proposed by us, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the resolution came on, the majority of the voters had left the meeting and the few remaining were about equally divided in favor of and against the proposal. In order to test the general feeling of the ratepayers on the subject of retaining German and Austrian bandsmen in the service of the Municipality, or otherwise, a circular letter was sent to Allied and neutral ratepayers, with the result that 481 individual voters holding 680 votes have signed the petition requesting the withdrawal of such men from the public band.

"Now, the ratepayers' meeting was attended by 864 persons, representing 716 votes, so that a larger body of interested people have signed the petition, and we may point out that many voters holding proxies for persons absent from Shanghai have declined to make use of such votes whilst recording their own personal vote.

"We beg that some steps be taken by the Council to make the band acceptable to the great majority of the community, who do not desire to meet or mix with the peoples of the Central powers, who will monopolize the pleasure resorts, as they have done in the case of the Sunday concerts, in the winter, so long as music is provided for them by members of their own countries. Be it noted the majority of these people are not ratepayers, many of them being refugees, from Hongkong, etc.

"A further point that is worth noting, is the effect the retention of German and Austrian bandsmen has upon the other members of the Band, and in view of the most recent exposes of the attitude of our enemies in the war, we think the Council have tangible grounds for arriving at once at a decision regarding the employment of Germans and/or Austrians in any capacity whatever.

"We request the Council's opinion as to whether the evidence placed at their disposal is sufficient to guide them in dealing with this question, or will it be necessary to call a meeting of ratepayers to further discuss it and obtain a vote on the matter. Personally we feel that the number of votes received is ample encouragement to the Council to take the steps the petitioners desire."

In his reply, Mr. Mackinnon said: "I am directed in the first place to make reference to the wish which bears signatures representing 680 votes, transmitted with your letter, to the effect that the Council make the band acceptable to the majority of the ratepayers by arranging that the German and Austrian musicians shall not take part in its performances. The expression of this wish is subjoined to a printed circular, which you have addressed to individuals; therein is an emphasised remark that it is understood that the band now refuses to be employed for certain occasions or purposes.

"I am directed to inform you that this belief is based on incorrect information, and is without foundation in fact. There have been a variety of services of a special nature at which, generally in deference to the wishes of those principally interested, and occasionally also on general grounds of expediency, the Council has directed the absence of the few musicians of the nationalities in question.

"In no instance has there been refusal or demur by any member of the band to comply with duly authorised instructions. A statement in that sense has been published in the press. It is felt to be necessary, in the interests of truth, to dispel the misapprehension.

"The members are of opinion that it would not be correct to act in divergence from the previous vote of the ratepayers until another vote is passed; but noting the absence of any precise intimation in your letter as to what course you immediately anticipate on their part, have gathered from conversations that you are content to confide in the Council's choice of appropriate action in this matter in such direction as it may think fit; and the views which you have expressed have engaged its attentive consideration."

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March, "La Reine de Saba" Gounod
2.—Overture, "Tancredi" ...Rossini
3.—Waltz, "Noces d'or" .....Nivad
4.—Selection, "The Sunshine Girl" Rubens
5.—(a) Song "Venezia" .....Nevin
(b) Intermezzo, "Oriental" Markey
6.—Selection, "The Pink Lady" Caryll

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Very loose barometric gradient. Weather still very cloudy, with light, unsteady breezes.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 8, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

China's New President

GENERAL Li Yuan-hung yesterday took the oath of office as President of the Republic of China, the highest office to which a Chinese statesman may aspire. We congratulate him on his elevation to the Chief Magistracy and extend to him our sincere good wishes for his success. We believe also that China is to be congratulated on his accession to power.

The country is in a chaotic condition and there are troublous times ahead for the new administration but even thus early there are signs than the new President will find his task made lighter and easier than ever was possible to his predecessor.

Li Yuan-hung enters office with few, if any, powerful enemies. Yuan Shih-k'ai had many. Li Yuan-hung in his brief career has endeared himself to his people, both North and South. He has won their love and their confidence. They are firm in their belief in his integrity. In other words "his credit is good" with the people of China. He may make as many mistakes as Yuan Shih-k'ai did, but his motives will not be questioned as Yuan's were; nor will his patriotism and devotion to the Republic be questioned.

A glimpse of his character was given only recently when the monarchical movement was at its zenith. A group of Monarchists, sent by Yuan Shih-k'ai, called at the Vice-President's home and were ushered into his reception room. After a wait of a few minutes, the Vice-President entered, a calm and dignified figure. He stood before them, silent while they urged him to support the Monarchy and offered him the highest honor within the gift of the new Emperor—the title of THE BRAVE PRINCE and the emoluments of that rank. When they had finished, still silent, he turned his back upon them and slowly strode out of the room.

President Li is a Hupeh man, and that means much, for Hupeh is about as central a province as there is in China. Foreigners who have been in close contact with him believe in him. Their judgment is that he is sound; that he is substantial and dependable; logical and cool-minded; slow but sure in his decisions and not easily swayed from a course once decided upon.

It is true that he has no long career as an administrator behind him but he has had some experience in that field and has shown himself equal in capacity to every emergency.

Up to the outbreak of the Great Revolution of 1911 President Li's studies and duties had been of a purely military character. He was chosen by his own troops, who of course knew him best, to lead them against the Imperial armies. And he led them well. When Hankow and Hanyang had been retaken from the revolutionists by the Imperial armies, many of the leaders of the uprising fled. But not Li Yuan-hung. He stood his ground and while doing so conducted a very brilliant correspondence with Yuan Shih-k'ai, who had been recalled to Peking by the Manchus. He was largely instrumental in arranging the peace conference at Shanghai in which Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang reached the agreement that changed the form of government in China from Monarchical to Republican.

After the abdication of the Manchus he was elected Vice President, appointed Chief of the General Staff and Tutuh of Hupeh. He has had nearly five years of important administrative work. He is only 52 years old. Everything considered, there is good foundation for the hope and belief that he will make a success of his administration. We consider that it is the imperative patriotic duty of the various leaders of political parties in China to abate their differences and unite in offering their support to the new President of this Republic.

BETTER CARE FOR BABIES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Washington is just at the end of a Baby Week. From the Sixth to the Thirteenth of May the national capital has been turned over to the National Federation of Women's Clubs for their better-babies exhibit and propaganda. One of the most important features of the week's program is the exhibits and conferences of the Washington Diet Kitchen Association, which has worked so vigorously during the past few years to cut down the infant mortality of the District of Columbia.

The whole nation has recently become aroused to the need for taking better care of its babies. The Children's Bureau, which has conducted exhaustive researches on the subject of infant mortality and investigated the problems of several representative communities, last year opened an Infant Welfare Station at the Panama Pacific Exposition, where large audiences were lectured on the proper care and feeding of babies, many of whom were examined and treated on the platform. In New York City, pamphlets on the proper care of infants have been distributed in seven different languages in an effort to reach every mother who might possibly save the life of her baby with the aid of a little knowledge and advice. In Louisiana and Texas, exhibition cars are sent into the rural districts where practical demonstrations are given to instruct the mothers how best to care for their infants. Here the Washington Diet Kitchen Association has opened five infant welfare stations to act in the nature of training schools for mothers.

The Washington Diet Kitchen Association was first established in 1896 by a woman philanthropist, for the purpose of supplying milk and other nourishment to the sick poor. The society grew but slowly and in 1901 considered dissolving entirely, owing to the lack of finances with which to meet administration expenses. But at this juncture the Visiting Nurse Society of Washington came to the rescue, offering its services in the distribution of broth, milk and eggs to the poor on its visiting list. Subsequently, upon the recommendation of the health department, the distribution of broth and eggs was discontinued and only milk was delivered free. In 1908, the first milk stations were established by the association at Neighborhood House and Noel House—social settlement houses—and later another at St. Mary's Chapel.

It soon became apparent, however, that the need for free milk was relatively unimportant as compared to the need for proper instruction and training for the business of motherhood. In the poorest districts the majority of the babies were fed on human milk and in other cases the families were able to pay for good, clean milk. The association also realized that if they were to be successful at all they must do all of their work themselves, employing special agents for the purpose and not depending absolutely on the Visiting Nurse Society as a medium of distribution. As a result, a large charity entertainment was given at the residence of a Washington society woman, the proceeds from which were turned over to the association and used to establish headquarters for the first infant welfare station.

This was in 1914. The experiment was at once a success, and today there are five of these infant welfare stations in the poorer districts of the city, with a staff of twenty-eight volunteer physicians, a superintendent and eight nurses. Each station has one large, well-lighted, well-ventilated room equipped with plain white furniture that would be within the income of almost any home. In one corner there is a white screen on which is hung the model baby outfit, including a small woolen shirt and band, a flannel petticoat, a white petticoat—not insisted upon—and a white dress made of longcloth or nainsook. The garments are fastened with strings on the shoulders, so that there will be no tight bands around the baby's waist to give him indigestion or interfere with the expansion of his lungs. Here the mothers foregather and have their conferences, learning the principles of hygiene and home sanitation.

On back of this room is a small kitchen where the babies are brought after they are weighed and examined by the physician, who advises the mother as to the baby's health and, if necessary, prescribes a formula for artificial feeding. The nurse in charge then takes the mother over to the gas stove in another part of the room and shows her how to prepare the milk with materials kept for that purpose by the kitchen.

The Diet Kitchen is not, primarily, for sick babies, although it handles many cases resulting from malnutrition. If the infant has any serious trouble, the mother is given a card to a dispensary or a hospital. It is essentially for well babies, and its object is to keep them well; for it is a lamentable fact that motherhood, the one professional monopoly of women, is often the least understood.

Routine at the Infant Welfare Center runs something like this: The mother of a young baby hears of the Diet Kitchen—either she reads about it in the newspaper, or a neighbor tells her about it, or perhaps a visiting nurse of the society that used to deliver the milk, explains its advantages. So a day or two later she takes the baby to one of the stations. Here he is registered on a card of application, and the mother is told to bring him the next week. A baby must be brought twice in two weeks before he may be enrolled on the records of the station, in order to prove that the mother is actually interested and intends to come regularly. The second time he is undressed, weighed on a large set of scales in the front room and then carried into the kitchen to be examined by the doctor. The results of the examination are written on a large record card, together with his date of birth, original weight, history and heredity.

If the baby is in good condition, he is returned to his mother with instructions to bring him weekly to be weighed. Thus each week his weight is entered on the card, in black ink if he has gained and in red ink if he has lost. After this, the card is given to the visiting nurse of this mother's district, who follows up the case by calling at the baby's home and noting its living conditions. In some instances, they are very bad. For example, it is often difficult to convince the parents that windows are made so that they may be opened and that fresh air will not kill their small son. Again, the nurse is compelled to insist that the baby be washed in a bathtub and not in the kitchen sink. Moreover, it is often hard to make the mother understand that the baby would be better off sleeping by himself and not with the three other children. But in almost every case the mothers are quite eager to learn, and, once converted to the scientific principles of hygiene, they are careful to observe them. The nurse's report is then entered in red ink on the back of the baby's record card.

In the event that the baby is under weight for his age and shows other symptoms of malnutrition, the doctor diagnoses his case and prescribes a special modified milk formula, or else a diet for the mother in order to improve the quality of the milk. In every instance, the doctors strive to keep the baby on human milk, if possible, since it is the ideal food for him. In the infant welfare centers each baby is treated as an individual and not as a class, and under no circumstances is he called "it." If the infant is taken ill while his name is on the records of the diet kitchen, one of the staff doctors is detailed to take over the case and assume the responsibility of regular calls.

The infant welfare stations also conduct pre-natal conferences for expectant mothers, who are instructed by the nurses in various matters affecting motherhood. They are advised what to eat, what to wear, what kind of work should be avoided, and what percentage of rest they should have; in fact, they are made to realize that motherhood is their responsibility to the race, involving the proper care of their health in order that their babies may be healthful. These conferences are often attended by women who are more than able to pay their way in the world; for the ignorance that exists on the subject is incredible, and the infant welfare centers are the only schools in Washington, aside from the medical universities, which offer such a course of instruction.

There is always a great deal of rivalry among the women concerning the physical perfection of their infants. In order to stimulate this pride as much as possible, the centers occasionally hold contests in which prizes are given to the physically perfect, and great is the conscious superiority of the mother whose offspring wins such a prize. The centers are only two years old, but in that time they have grown enormously. Last month there were nearly twelve hundred babies on the records of the Washington Diet Kitchen Association, many of whom are being exhibited during Baby Week.

Some True Submarine Stories

By a Submariner

Like Brer Rabbit, submarines find it necessary to "lie low an' say nuffin'" at times. Such times usually come when a boat is waiting for the Gods of Chance to send within range of her tubes an enemy to whom she can say something he would rather not hear. During these "lyin' low" periods a boat does not "sleep" in much security. Peril is her bedfellow, and mischance, too, may creep in at any moment.

X-00 discovered this when she started for the surface to look round for an opportunity of doing business. Soon after they were "switched on" her motors began to run badly and a series of uncomfortable jerks gave "jumpy" motion to the boat.

"Something round the propellers, I think, sir," reported an artificer.

'Bad luck," exclaimed the commanding officer. "We'll try her again."

And they did. Backward and forward surged X-00 in a fruitless endeavor to free herself from the obstruction. The trouble grew worse, not better.

"No help for it. We must go up and have a look," reluctantly decided the "C.O."

Now, going up in such circumstances was like taking a blind plunge into danger. One could not tell what might come along, and a submarine awash with her screw "seized up" counts among the most helpless things afloat. However, the risk had to be taken, and X-00 presently heaved her long grey back out of the water, like a huge crippled fish, and lay upon the surface inert.

"Fouled a mine, sir," came from the man who had gone aft to investigate. Ugly news this. It brought a shade of anxiety to the "C.O.'s" face. The mine must be cleared or it would make an end to the boat. But the job was a tricky one. There was imminent risk of the mine exploding while being cut away, and that meant the funeral of X-00 and everyone in her. Very deftly and cautiously the bluejackets went to work, and at last had the relief of seeing the hawser part and the mine go harmlessly away. Still, troubles were not at an end. One stretch of wire had become so tightly wound round the propeller that it could not be cleared, and the boat was consequently unable to steam.

What to do in this awkward predicament was the question. Looking around him, the "C.O." espied a trawler in the distance, and he promptly decided his course of action.

"Get out the boat and fetch that chap and we'll make him give us a tow," said he to his "sub."

In a few minutes the submarine's little Berthon was making for the trawler. This was taking another risk, because in these days trawlers are not always the innocent craft they seem. And this particular one might be as inoffensive as she appeared outwardly or she might not. All this was in the minds of the "sub" and his men as they pulled towards the ship and in the minds of those left in X-00 as well. But the chance had to be taken.

However, luck was with those who ventured, as it so often is. The trawler proved to be only a harmless fishing craft—and German at that. So far from being desirous of destroying anything her only thought was for her own safety, and she tried to ensure this by flight. But the "sub" and his boat's crew were too quick for her and they very soon had her heading for X-00, to which a hawser was run and the "tow" began.

You are not to suppose all this occurred as simply as it is narrated. Just picture the feelings of a German skipper obliged willy-nilly to convert his ship into a tug and take one of the hated British submarines back to the safety of its own harbors. Of all salvage jobs this was the last he would have undertaken willingly. Being a wise man, however, he accepted the inevitable and tried no tricks, while in their tolerant British fashion X-00's crew agreed that the trawler's men were "not bad chaps," and established fairly amicable relations with them. After the "tow" had been in progress some few hours a British destroyer hove in sight and flew up to investigate.

"Hullo, old chap, what's up with you?" quoth her captain to X-00's commanding officer, who forthwith told him the whole story.

"Well, I'll pick you up now," said the captain. "What about them?" indicating the Germans.

"They've behaved quite decently, and I'm inclined to let them go," replied the "C.O."

The matter was debated, and finally it was decided that as a reward for their good behavior the Germans shuold be cast loose. "Make them sing us a song first," suggested the "sub." "Very well, tell him," and the "C.O." nodded towards the skipper. "Muster your hands and sing us the 'Hymn of Hate' and then we'll let you go," said the "sub" to the skipper, who gasped with surprise at hearing this unexpected request.

"Wouldn't something else do? We know lots of songs we'd rather sing for you than the 'Hymn of Hate.' We don't hate you," he remarked naively.

'Oh, no," replied the "sub," who was enjoying the fun of the thing, "we must have the 'Hymn of Hate.' We've heard so much about it that we want to know what it sounds like."

Finding nothing else would do the skipper lined up his crew by the bridge and they solemnly sang the "Hymn of Hate" to their vastly amused audience. So delighted were the bluejackets that they insisted upon an encore, which the Germans gave—and they were then allowed to go.

* * *

Whatever may come the way of others who are aiding in our defence at sea, there can be no doubt but that the "submariner's" lot is a sufficiently exciting one. To him come the thrilling adventures, the daring exploits, and the long, steady looks into the face of death that test the endurance of a strong man's soul. Only rarely does the public get a glimpse of what this branch of the Navy is achieving. Some of the successes of our submarines are known. But we hear nothing of the superb skill and courage which their crews have sometimes to employ in getting out of high places—just slipping back from the edge of death in time.

What could be more calculated to turn one's hair grey with anxiety than the perilous hours spent by the crew of a submarine when their boat had been "picked up" by the hawser stretched between two of the enemy's "sweeping" ships? The boat was playing hide-and-seek with vessels that were attempting to destroy her. She had gone to the bottom to get out of the way. But the enemy knew she was somewhere about and "swept" for her persistently. When in a submarine one is as sensitive to noises outside her hull as, say, anyone sitting in a room is to noises on the wall outside. With their nerves all astretch, if "submariners" have any nerves, the crew presently heard a scraping sound which told them that the enemy's hawser was under their boat.

At any moment an explosive charge might come sliding down the wire and blow them all into eternity. Certainly this would happen immediately the enemy found he had "got hold." Everything now depended upon the coolness of the commanding officer, and he proved equal to the enormously difficult task laid upon him. Maneuvering his boat, he gradually "worked" the boat so that the hawser slipped off her sloping bows and went clear.

More than once his skilful handling of the submarine in this way saved boat and crew. For nearly a "round of the clock" she was dodging death in this hairbreadth fashion and at last got safely away.

Thirty Years Hence

Samuel Pepys In 1946

(Communicated to Mr. Twells Brex for The Daily Mail by the Shade of the great Didrist)

January 1, New Year's Day, and the thirty-second year of the Great War.—In good health, and nothing of my old rheumatick pains, which I do in part attribute to the meagre diet these times compel and my drinking only water and strange how I can take my draught of it without a wry face. Stayed at home, looking over my accounts, I find myself to be worth £89 clear in money, and the income-tax demand is £127. Which do trouble me. Dinner at home, my wife dressing up the cold mutton and burning it, and making a fantastick dish, she being ever a poor cook; but so long as it was not cold mutton I ate it with content. Then walked to the City, it being as pleasant a day as ever was. Saw a motor-car in Fleet-street and a press of people gaping at it, and in Chepeside a male hackneycab driver. Marvellous, these two sights on the same day!

April 10.—This day the Budget, and wonderful how all said to be pleased with it. Myself sad, wondering how to live. Income tax now 12s. in the pound and new taxes on furniture, pictures, books, gardens, window casements (which be hard on those who have built themselves artful and crafty houses), cats, clothing (which do vastly please me, giving me a handle with my wife), and the dog licence made now five pounds, so that none but Army contractors and miners can keep them. Shortest Budget speech by the Chancellor there hath ever been, lasting but twenty minutes and disposing of fifteen hundred millions. Sir A. Markham, keen as ever, did make an eloquent appeal for the family man with £500 a year, pointing out how he is crushed. Stern rejoinder from the Prime Minister, who did point out that inasmuch as nearly all such men have gone to the war there are few left to crush. Sad, methinks, the state of the married man with children in these days. I do remember a time when politicians talked of him as "the bulwark of the State." Strange, too, when the State doth need population so, that it so discountenances fathers. And again the bachelor escapeth lightly. Which do make me sometimes look at my wife and say to myself, "How improvident is mankind."

April 12.—Speeches in the House against the tax on cats, some members contending that there are not enough cats in the country to make the tax profitable, people having now eaten most of them; that one cat is so here-and-there in panic that he seemeth like twenty cats. And one member did score a point by asking the Chancellor how he will collect his tax and discover the cat owners, inasmuch as this is an independent beast who acknowledges no ownership and liveth in any house only out of complaisance. But the Chancellor did refuse to omit the tax, saying that he hath based his computation of cats upon those who meet each night outside his house, and that he doth estimate that there are ninety million cats in England and that his tax will bring in at 6s. 8d. licence each cat over thirty million pounds for crushing Prussia.

May 1.—The London season (such as it now be) opening this day, walked in the Park in the morning, where great parade of munition-makers and their wives, all richly attired. Was shown one man who hath made a fabulous fortune tapping rivets in searchlights, and was but a day labourer before the war. Saw others who, they do say, went as young men into munition works and have now retired in middle life and know not how to handle their many investments. But grievous to see also in the Park, watching the rich people and their display, so many men disabled in battle and so many other men who have been broken by the war. My friend Sir W. Pen, who is mighty poor himself now and hath his toes through his boots, did point me out one of them who is a Peer, another who was a stockbroker, another who was a City merchant. But Lord, how the money hath changed over from one class to another! And never in the old days did I see so much show of wealth. And the munition-makers' wives' gowns wonderful to behold.

July 2. Took this day a walk in the country, which hath become strangely like it was in olden days. Scarce any motors and pleasant to see people driving horses, and many cyclists. And it do take me back fifty years to behold a horse shy at a motor and see a constable throw a cyclist for speeding thirteen miles an hour. Saw also fields, with little mounds like unto the burial mounds of our ancient Britons, that were once golf links. How that do remind me of old days, when this same golf was the most urgent and important business in men's lives, and they did put all other business aside for it, and talked of scarce anything else, so that, even while our enemy openly prepared, and until the day this long and grievous war broke out, a great golfer counted among us more than a great soldier or a great man of science. Strange now to see sheep prettily and peacefully grazing on the golf links, untroubled, gentle souls, by the oaths of the golfers.

September 9.—Today wore again my ancient frock-coat (put by these many years, and once nearly bartered for two ferns by my wife) that my tailor hath cleverly altered into a short coat such as is now only worn. Did offer the tail-ends to my wife, they being long enough to make up one of the new skirts, but she did sulk and refuse them. Truly it is wonderful what sacrifices women have endured in this war, except in their dress, which few of them will abate. Lord knows if they be therefore so wicked as their criticks say. For it do seem that they and their dress are all we have left to keep us from melancholy.

November 14.—Dined with my friend Sir John Tiblings, the shipowner, at his wonderful mansion in Grosvenor-square. Much good and high company present, including the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (marvellous that his office and its great salary should be kept up in these times), Mr. Sniftoft, of the Land Valuation Department (a warm man with his banker), Sir George Bobbin, the Sam Browne Belt millionaire, Mr. Absalom Bendet, M.P., the "khaki cloth king," and Colonel Syruppe, the expert military writer, who did confide to me at the dinner table that, an he willed, he could have retired with a handsome fortune in the very first year of the war, made by his prophecies that the Germans would collapse in a few months. But that he had toiled on, making a fresh fortune each year by like prophecies. "Glad I am," said he merrily, cracking a nut, "that when a young man I did read Carlyle and his saying that 'mankind be mostly fools.'"

An excellent dinner, a lovely chine of beef and other good things very complete. Sir John brought from his cellar his last bottle of Scotch whiskey, whereat we did marvel, none being thought left in the country and the last at auction fetching 100 shillings a bottle. Remember talk once of the Government making it as a monopoly after the war and a fixed price of half a guinea a bottle, but methinks the teetotallers will be too strong, they having used this war as a wedge and are now arrogant. And Parry, a merry fellow among us, did remind us too of the Official Beer invented in the early years of the war and did tell us how that he knew an aged and hale man, a lover of English ale, who was tempted to take a glass of it, and having swallowed his potion cast up his eyes to the ceiling, uttered a hollow groan, and forthwith gave up the ghost.

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WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of **life** breaks, you **can't** tie it together and go ahead, and you **can't** begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

Life assurance assures them food and shelter.

Better see about it now, and start by writing this office.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA
22, Kiangse Road.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

What Is Spring Fever?

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

This is one of the questions that anybody ought to be able to answer, for have we not all suffered from the disease—most of us repeatedly? But unfortunately in Spring fever, as in most other diseases, the very last person to be able to tell what it is, is the man who has it! He may know just how he feels, but as to what ails him and what is the cause of it—that's an entirely different question. He can't get far enough outside of himself, or take a sufficiently detached and impersonal point of view, to make his opinion of any value.

So when we begin to yawn and stretch and have "that tired feeling," as the maples are in blossom and the frogs begin to pipe, we drawl: "I wonder what's the matter o' me; I must be getting' Spring fever." And then having given it a name we are satisfied, although no wiser than before.

Probably one of the charms of the name, and the reason for the remarkable prevalence and popularity of the disease, is that it explains everything to our satisfaction and nobody can ever prove that we are wrong.

Wisdom To Give In

Moreover, as the symptoms of the disease are, if we have the wisdom to give in to them, agreeable rather than otherwise, mildly luxurious in fact, it continues to flourish and blossom each Spring. To be able to say, "Oh, it's only Spring fever" is a double relief; it both soothes our fears and gives us full "King's Ex" to settle down and enjoy a brief spell of laziness.

Our previous belief in a Spring fever, which entitles us to loaf and bask in the sun unashamed, has probably a double origin. As the little boy in the fairy tale was warned by his guide on entering the enchanted wood that there were two kinds of bears which he might encounter—good bears and bad bears; so there are two kinds of Spring fevers. One which cures itself with the assistance of the Spring sunshine and that most potent medicine known to the Italians as "Dolce far niente"—"Sweet doing nothing." Another which calls real medicine and active measures of treatment.

Some Bad Fevers

The "bad" Spring fevers are malaria, from the first mosquitoes coaxed out by the early sunshine; pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsilitis, measles and whoopingcough, from the "piling up" effects of Winter's bugs and Winter's gloom and sleet, as we have already seen.

Fortunately they are probably, all taken together, scarcely a fourth as numerous as the "good" Spring fevers, but they probably gave the name to the malady in the first place and have helped to keep alive the belief in it as a real disease, instead of a simple and perfectly justifiable sense of dissatisfaction with our surroundings and conditions.

The same preliminary treatment is good for both kinds—that is, yielding to the indisposition for exertion and taking things easy for a day or so, and if this doesn't cure you in forty-eight hours, consult your family adviser. All that is necessary is to remember, just to be on the safe side, that feelings of depression and disinclination to exertion, even in the Spring, may be the beginning of some real ailment and not to let the symptoms drag along day after day without proper attention.

Time To Relax

The principal cause of the "good" or commonest kind of Spring fever is the Spring itself. All Winter long we have been driving full steam ahead at our work, partly under the stimulus of the cold, partly from the pressure of the busiest season, and the gleam of the teeth of the wolf near the door. Suddenly in April or May there comes a day when the stimuli are drawn, the tension relaxed, our heaviest season is over for better or for worse, the wolf has retreated from the valleys and the blessed Summer is coming when there will be no coal bills to pay; the sting of the cold is gone and in its place a gentle relaxing warmth steals over us.

We feel like letting up on the hustle and taking time to daydream a bit, and wonder what it is all about. And we surely have earned the right to, unless we have wofully and most exceptionally wasted our time.

Household Suggestions

Many ladies embroider linen or lawn shirt blouses or linen centrepieces for their friends. Many, too, though naturally neat, will find their work soiled before it is finished. If one desires to make up such material, or give it to a friend without washing, it may be made perfectly clean by sprinkling thickly with French chalk and rolling up for a day or two. The chalk may afterwards be shaken out.

When a wicker chair requires cleaning, dust it well and wash in tepid soapsuds. Mix together equal parts of turpentine and sweet oil and a few drops of methylated spirits. When the chair is quite dry rub with a cloth moistened with the polish.

An excellent method of cleaning velvet is to scrape a light dust of pipeclay all over the velvet, and then brush lightly away with a clean brush. This will be found almost invariably to restore the bloom and also to raise the pile.

When buying a hair mattress, choose one filled with black rather than white hair, as the latter has generally been bleached, which deprives it of springiness and makes it "mat" more quickly than the black or even gray hair.

To wash brushes and combs, put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a basin of hot water and dip the brush up and down in it, letting the comb remain in the water for a few minutes. In this way all the grease will disappear, and after rinsing in cold water both brushes and combs will be perfectly clean.

Deadly New York Streets

According to an official report recently published, there were 659 persons killed in accidents in New York City last year, and 23,321 injured. The report paints July as the darkest month of the year in its toll of death and injury from accidental causes, and February as the month during which fewest accidents occurred.

Forty-four per cent. of all persons killed in accidents were children. The children who were injured but not killed constituted a little less than 32 per cent. of the total. Nearly four times as many males, adult and minor, as females, were killed, the total number of the former being 510 and of the latter 149.

Automobile accidents resulted in more injuries and fatalities than any other class. There were 4,865 of these accidents resulting in 4,230 persons being injured and 178 killed. In additions to these, 105 persons were killed by being struck by motor trucks. The street cars killed 77 persons, 100 were killed through being struck by horse drawn trucks and waggons, and motor-cycles and bicycles, each averaged about one accident a day. Of the accidents, 330 were reported to be due to intoxication.

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It is
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THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

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INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
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Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.
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Toric Lenses
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LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22 oz.).

TRY THIS:—

BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK TONIC, No. 2. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add two tablespoons of brandy, or four of sherry. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Shanghai
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

DUAL SYSTEM OF LIGHTING FOR SHANGHAI

Past experience shows that a dual system of lighting is an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY in Shanghai both for STREET AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING.

The stoppage of a supply of light owing to atmospheric or local disturbances is always possible.

Imagine the TERRIFYING RESULT of the city being thrown into UTTER DARKNESS both indoors and out. Such a prospect can be avoided to a great extent by instaiing TWO illuminants in the House. The CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE states in his report of Aug. 15th, 1915: "In my opinion provision should be made so that in future there would be no possibility of whole districts being deprived in this manner of ALL light."

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or Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Getzbest
Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 7, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.10
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1929
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11⅛—Tls.	6.83
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex....$	9.44
Peking Bar	354
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.20
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-11⅛
London .....Demand	2-11⅛
India .....T.T.	217¼
Paris .....T.T.	409½
Paris .....Demand	410
New York .....T.T.	69⅝
New York .....Demand	69½
Hongkong .....(nom.) T.T.	72
Japan .....T.T.	72⅝
Batavia .....T.T.	166¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0¾
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅝
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅝
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅝
Paris .....4 m-s.	427½
New York .....4 m-s.	72⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1 Hk. Tls.		6.02
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs.....	4.18
,, ,,	1—Marks † ...	3.81
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.....	1.47
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen.....	.51
,, ,,	1—Rupees.....	2.47
,, ,,	1—Roubles.....	2.45
,, ,,	1—Mex. $.....	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95½
On Amoy, Demand, 71¼
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 7, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Chemors Tls. 2.15
Dominions Tls. 13.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.75
Semagagas Tls. 1.25
Tenah Merahs Tls. 9.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Shanghai-Docks Tls. 74.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.00

Direct Business Deported

Senawangs Tls. 18.25
Semambus Tls. 1.85
Kamuntings Tls. 7.50
Shanghai Docks. Tls. 74.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 7, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Senawangs Tls. 1.80 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.90 June
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.00 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.25 cash

Direct

Union Ins. to Hongkong, at ex Tls. 70.50 cash @ $910.00 cash 6/6
Senawangs Tls. 19.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.75 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash
Kelantans Tls. 1.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Karan Estate Pays 20 Per Cent

By declaring a final dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share (14 per cent), at the annual meeting of shareholders, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., has paid a dividend of 20 per cent for the year. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided and the other directors present were Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and Chun Bing-him. There were 3,250 shares represented.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read. I think the shareholders will agree that the result of the year's working is most satisfactory, the profit for the year amounting to practically 30% on the capital of the company. The directors recommend that Tls. 15,000 should be placed to the equalization of dividend fund, bringing this up to Tls. 25,000, or 10% of the capital, as they think that, during the present prosperous times for the rubber industry, the company's reserves should be built up as much as possible, against the probability of lower prices in future years.

The directors also consider it advisable to place Tls. 10,000 to a reserve for new buildings and plant. The factory building is only of timber and attap construction and, while it has served its purpose remarkably well for more than six years, if new plant is installed a new permanent factory must be erected.

The oil engine is the one we took over from the vendor in 1910, who had previously used it in his tapioca factory and, though this also has given really wonderful service, a serious breakdown might occur at any time, when a new engine would be absolutely necessary. Further permanent lines are also contemplated during the current year.

In view of the uncertainty as to what the profit for the current year may be, owing to adverse exchange and a possible drop in the price of rubber, your directors think it wise to provide for this expenditure out of the large profits made during the year under review.

Regarding the accounts, there is little that calls for comment. Sundry creditors include directors' and auditor's fees, general managers' and manager's remuneration and commission. Sundry debtors are rubber sold but not paid for.

The progress of the estate has been well maintained during the year. Thinning-out has been commenced and some 11,000 trees will be removed during the current year, bringing the average to about 120 trees per acre. Partly owing to this thinning-out and because a large proportion of trees are being tapped at a higher level, which does not yield so well as the lower marks, the estimated output is the same as for the past year.

The benefit of the thinning-out will in future years more than compensate for any decrease in output from this cause. In view of the importance of the proper carrying out of the thinning-out work and the necessary conservancy of bark, to allow of the full period for renewal, the directors have decided to again have a visiting agent for the estate and Mr. Kennedy, of Gula Estate, has undertaken this work.

The appearance of the estate has been reported as satisfactory, the trees showing good growth and being remarkably free from diseases and pests. Health has continued to be very good.

The factory has worked well throughout the year and the quality of rubber turned out is reported as very satisfactory. Over half of the year's output was sold in the Straits. Owing to the fluctuating costs of freight and insurance, the C.I.F. London price is not shown this year. The F.O.B. price in Penang will in future be taken as a basis for comparison.

The directors wish to express their appreciation of Mr. Barclay's services as manager of the estate. Mr. Barclay has applied for leave to proceed to England, to join the army and, provided a suitable substitute can be obtained, the directors propose to allow him to do so.

Messrs. Kennedy and Co., the Penang agents, have given their usual care and attention to the Company's affairs.

If any shareholders have any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

No questions were asked and the report and accounts were adopted, on the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. S. Benjamin.

It was agreed, Mr. Benjamin proposing and the chairman seconding, that the balance at credit of profit and loss, Tls. 71,870.29, be distributed as follows:

	Tls.
Final dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share (14%) making 20% for the year...	35,000.00
Place to equalization of dividend fund	15,000.00
Place to a reserve for new buildings and plant ...	10,000.00
Write off estate account ...	966.76
Carry forward	10 903.50

Mr. S. S. Benjamin, director and Mr. R. C. B. Fennell, auditor, were re-elected.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEE TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantations, First Latex.
Spot 2s. 8d. to 2s. 7½d. paid.
July to December 2s. 8½d. Buyers.
Tendency of market Easier.
Last Quotation, London, June 5.
Spot 2s. 8⅛d. Paid.
July to December 2s. 9½d. Paid.
Tendency of market Quieter after firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet.. 2s. 6⅛d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 2s. 7⅛d.
Market quiet, tendency undecided.

May Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber for May from the Amherst Rubber Estate Ltd. was 2 500 lbs.

The output of dry rubber from the Ulobri Rubber Co., Ltd. for the month of May was 3,115 lbs.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of silver, after touching 31d., is now 31 1/16, i.e., 1/8 lower than last week. Our local rate for T-T on London, at 2-11⅛d. is ⅝d. lower than last week. At the close the market is steady, with very little doing. The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 31,620,000, is Tls. 700,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars, at $22,090,000, is $110,000 down.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, June 7.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c.	£57¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.28.16
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	31 11/16d.
Market rate of Discount...	4 5/16%
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	11.90d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton..	6.20d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.49d.
Deliveries China Silk.....	29 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk.....	10 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk.....	11 bales
Tone of Tea Market, Steady.	
Plantation Rubber July....	
Value	2s.8 1/4 d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

FEAR BRITAIN'S BAN ON SHIPPING OF DYES

German Offer is Several Times The Amount British Have Agreed to Pass

New York, April 22.—The Republic Trading Corporation of this city, it was announced yesterday, would be in charge of the distribution of the 15,000 tons of coal tar dyes to be shipped to this country under the terms proposed to the State Department on Thursday by Ambassador von Bernstorff. This corporation was chartered at Albany several months ago for the express purpose of handing future consignments of German dyestuffs sent over here to relieve the color famine.

The corporation was composed of several of the largest importing firms normally engaged in selling in this country the output of the German manufacturers, while prominent bankers were said at the time of its incorporation to have taken care of the financial side of the proposition. In addition, one or more of the large American textile manufacturing associations were understood to have made arrangements with the Republic concern to distribute the needed colors to their members. While the interests back of the trading corporation declined to reveal the identity of the officers of the concern, it developed that Charles J. Hardy, 165 Broadway, was its attorney.

At Mr. Hardy's office it was said he was in Washington. Mr. Hardy's mission at the capital was to confer with officials of the State Department, German and British Embassies. Leading factors in the dyestuffs, importing, and textile trades in this city, while engaged for many months in efforts to get color supplies out of Germany, confessed their surprise yesterday that Germany was in any position to send to the United States such an extraordinary amount of dyes as was represented by the 15,000 tons, or 30,000,000 pounds, specified by the German Ambassador. Much comment also was heard at the time chosen for the announcement that the German Government was willing to let the shipment come over, in view of the possibility of a diplomatic break between the two countries. In some quarters the offer of the German authorities to help out American industries at this juncture of the submarine dispute was interpreted as meaning that no rupture was imminent.

"Before the German dyestuffs are available here," said a prominent importer, "it will be necessary to obtain the consent of Great Britain to the shipment of the colors. This will necessitate negotiations with the British Embassy at Washington, as well as the Foreign Office in London. Great Britain announced many months ago that she was willing to allow $5,000,000 worth of German dyes to come to America, but at present and prospective war prices the 15,000 tons now offered the United States have a value ranging anywhere from $15,000,000 to possibly $30,000,000. Exact values are hard to state."

This man, who was influential in forming the Republic Trading Corporation, said Attorney Hardy would represent the American interests in the negotiations with the British Embassy. Granting that Great Britain, in the end, consented to the half-year's supply being licensed for shipment, the most optimistic thought it would be well into the summer before the arrival here of the first shipment.

Selling agents here of large textile mills in New England and elsewhere expressed satisfaction at the prospect of new German color supplies. The representatives of the domestic coal tar industry which received a great impetus with the shutting off of the competing German products, did not appear to be disturbed over the threatened break in the monopoly they had enjoyed since German dyes became exhausted. The more or less indifferent attitude assumed by the American color makers was explained by the fact that practically all domestic dye plants were sold up to capacity for two or three years ahead—at prices in some instances approximating 100 per cent. above normal value.

In view of the heavy contracts held by domestic dyestuff manufacturers, covering long periods, opinions differed yesterday in dyestuff and textile circles as to whether the prospective heavy German shipments would "bear" the American color market. Many textile mills, despairing of getting supplies from Germany, made long-time contracts with domestic makers, which at seemed to some observers might render purchases of the German colors out of the question at this time. Just what course prices would take, were the German goods laid down here, proved too much of a problem for trade factors yesterday to hazard a guess.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 6.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	124	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	142	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	17	6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	36s.	9d.	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16¾ d.		
Standard Tin (Cash).....	183	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b..	71	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	183	5	0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$735 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	170.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$250.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	96s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$118 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 74½ Sa.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 92 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 130 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.....	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Oriental.....	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 64 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$106 B.
Green Island.....	$9.50 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 6 S.
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92 B.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.70 S.
Weeks.....	$16.00.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37½.
Batu Anam 1918.....	Tls. 1.90 S.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13¾ B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.90.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 20.
Karan.....	Tls. 17 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11¾ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 19.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 11¼ B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 1¼.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 26 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 16 S.
S'hai Elec. and Ash....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 92 B.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 288¾.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 6 was 112 tons."

Alluring Features Planned For Fete For Belgian Kiddies

Thousand School Children To Take Part; All Sorts Of Side Shows

Next Wednesday will be a great day for the children of Shanghai. Every "Allied" youngster will do his or her little bit to help the poor little kiddies of Belgium, who are suffering acutely the terrors of war.

From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until seven there will be a continual round of stunts with the object of bringing in dollars, and all that is taken will go to relief work in Belgium. The receipts will not be swallowed by expenses since practically everything is being done for nothing.

A big band of workers has been meeting together to arrange items and preliminaries. Among these are Lady Fraser, Lady de Sausmarez and that mass of energy Mr. C. M. Bain, the director of ceremonies.

All the clubs at the Race Course have placed pavilions, sheds and anything else they have at the disposal of the organizers. The chief scene of operations probably will be the Police Ground. Side shows of every description will be found there. In the center a Maypole and dainty dancers will delight.

There will be shooting galleries, electric bowls, Punch and Judy, giant stride, kindergarten games, snowballing the nigger, a maze, a chute, an aerial railway, a kicking ball, a happy-home-to-be-broken-up, and loads of other attractions.

Every school in the place is putting up some show or other. There will be dancing, singing, drilling, wrestling and gymnastics. One part of the ground will form a theater and there a continuous entertainment will be given from 5 till 7. Artists both old and young—and all talented—will give of their best. Wonderful teas and fascinating dainties will be on sale.

As a grand finale all the children—and it is hoped that something near 1,000 will be there—will group together and sing the Belgian National Anthem. An effort is also being made to get together a great squad of boys to give a physical drill display.

Tickets are already on sale everywhere and up to last evening considerably over a thousand had been sold. It is estimated that some four thousand people will attend the great fete and thus help the Belgian children.

MAILS HELD UP

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: "It is officially announced that parcels for Weihsien in Shantung, and the provinces of Kansu and Shensi can not be accepted as they can not be sent to their destination."

SHACKLETON'S RELIEF

Reuter's Service

Monte Video, June 6.—A relief expedition will start immediately to fetch Sir Ernest Shackleton's companions.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 24.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction today:—

		Singapore per picul
Sheet:		
Smoked Fine Ribbed ...	@	$143/138
Smoked Good Ribbed ...	@	137/133
Smoked Fine Plain	@	140/136
Smoked Good Plain	@	—
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	@	134/130
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	@	125
Unsmoked Fine Plain	@	138/129
Unsmoked Good Plain	@	120
Crepe:		
Fine Pale Thin	@	147/144
Good Pale Thin	@	143/137
Good Pale Blanket	@	139/138
Good Brown Blanket ...	@	137/130
Fine Brown	@	137/129
Good Brown	@	128/120
Good Dark	@	125/105
Barky	@	118/81
Scrap:		
Virgin and Pressed	@	110/85
Loose	@	105/86
Sheet:		
Cupwashing	@	130/123

London quotations: Fine Pale Crepe 2s. 9d.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 8d.

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 7200—Sold Pcls. 5000.

In spite of the report of lower prices in London, the tone of our auction today was steady. There was a strong demand with keen competition throughout the day for nearly all grades. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet fluctuated between $143 and $138, the average being about $141. Fine pale Crepe sold @ $147/144, average about $146. The top prices for these grades mark a decrease of $1 and $3 per picul respectively on last week's prices. Medium and lower Crepes remained steady at last week's level. Native Sheet were offered in small quantities only and sold well. Plain smoked and plain unsmoked Sheet added $1 and $6 respectively to the values of last week. A few lots of untreated Scrap were sold at prices as above.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s 2/4 25-32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 13-32.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56½.

(Meyer and Measor)

MEN OF NOTE KILLED IN FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

Poets and Novelists Give Their Lives for Their Adopted Country

GORKY'S SON IS KILLED

Winnie O'Connor, Famous American Jockey, Sends Back Walter de Mumm's Money

London, April 26.—Innumerable stories have been written about the doings of the French Foreign Legion, and the heroic deeds of that picturesque force have employed the pens of many eminent writers in action. In an article in the Daily Express H. J. Greenwall pays tribute to these famous soldiers of fortune.

"All sorts of famous men have fallen on the field of honor while fighting with the Legion," he says. "Binet Valmer from the Argentine; the Luxemburg writer, Soethene Kurth; a son of Maxim Gorky; Camillo Ramirez from Venezuela; a Colombian poet, Fernandez de Bengoecha; another from Ecuador, Rodolfo Seminario; the novelist Sanchez Carrero, all fell for France on the battlefields of Artois and Champagne.

"The poet Ismail Urdemein was killed in the Dardanelles while rushing a Turkish trench at the point of the bayonet, and the son of the Russian Ambassador at Paris, M. Iavolsky, was severely wounded while fighting beside Lieut. Alexis Comnene, the great-grandson of the Emperor of Trebizond. Bob Scanlon, the negro boxer, is with the Legion, and Francois Faber, from Luxemburg, the public idol who carried off many prizes as a professional cyclist, fell in action. So also did Alex Carter, the famous steeplechase jockey.

Refused German Money

"Winnie O'Connor, one of the best jockeys that ever crossed the Atlantic, joined after writing a letter to Walter de Mumm returning all the money he had earned while riding under his colors. O'Connor wrote: 'I hate Boche money; your gold burns my fingers. I want to get rid of it.'

"Fifteen young students from the Beaux Arts in Paris joined the Legion in a body. Not only all classes but all races are blended together in the wonderful First Marching Regiment. When Italy went to war the Italians were transferred to their own army, but previously they fought brilliantly, and two grandsons of Garibaldi lost their lives in France.

"The nucleus of the Second Regiment was formed on the evening of July 31, 1914, in a Parisian cafe. Some young Italians issued an appeal, and as a result about three thousand English, Belgians, Italians and Slavs attended the meeting to consider how they could best aid the country of their adoption.

"In the early hours of the first day of August I was passing along the Boulevard Haussmann and saw thousands of foreigners waiting in a line that extended for the greater part of a mile. They were there for hours, and I found that this was the location of the recruiting office of the new regiment of the Legion. Before the evening the crowd had become so dense that new offices had to be opened all over Paris.

"The British residents in Paris tried to form a regiment of their own, and as a result of the first meeting, held at the Imperial Club, about 500 men offered themselves for enrolment. The authorities, however, were unable to accept the offer of a separate regiment, and the same reply was given to the corps of American volunteers, so it was decided that the British and American volunteers should be drafted into the Foreign Legion.

35,400 in the Legion

"About four hundred of them began drill at once in the exhibition grounds of the Magic City. Every new recruit of the Legion had to pass an extremely severe medical examination, which was held beneath the shadow of Napoleon's tomb, and about 20 per cent. were rejected. I believe the actual number accepted was 35,400, made up as follows:

500	Britons.
500	Luxemburgers.
600	Americans.
1,000	Spaniards.
1,500	Greeks.
1,500	Belgians.
1,600	Czechs and Galicians.
1,700	Poles and Danes.
2,000	Swiss.
3,500	Russians.
5,000	Italians.
10,000	Alsatians.
6,000	of various nationalities.

"After the first few months all the British members were transferred to English regiments, but not before they had been in several engagements and suffered losses. A motley crowd were the British members of the Legion. Quite a number of them were skating rink instructors, left over from the skating 'boom' of a few years ago; others were stable lads from Chantilly and Maisons-Lafitte, clerks, barmen, and a host of tailors' and hosiers' assistants.

"Most of the American members petitioned to join the Flying Corps, and France has so many American flying men now that a squadron of Americans is being formed. Dutchmen, Swedes, Danes and Americans, who could legitimately have remained lookers on, have cheerfully laid down their lives on the battlefields of France so that future generations of their nations may be freed from the menace of Teuton claws.

"The pay of the men of the Legion is the same as that of the other soldiers of France—five sous per day and an allowance of tobacco and wine—so there is no question of the mercenary spirit having included men who have thrown up good positions to fight for France."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $2,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,216,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. C. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,880
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per anum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 8th June

"SMILER JOINS THE BOY SCOUTS"
Comic

"MICHAEL PERRIN"
4 Parts

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"

"AN AUTO HEROINE"
Comedy

"HOGAN'S ANNUAL SPREE"
Keystone Comedy

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

In Aid of the Fund for Assisting Starving Children In Belgium

By Arrangement with

Mr. Maurice Bandman,

The British Members of the Stock Exchange

Present the

Bandman Opera Co.

in

"Tonight's the Night"

at the

LYCEUM THEATRE

on

Whit-Monday, 12th instant,

at 9 p.m.

All Boxes at $100, Dress Circle & Stalls $10, Sold out.

Two front rows of Pit - - $5 each
Other Pit seats - - - - - - $3 „
Gallery - - - - - - - - - $1 „

All expenses have been subscribed and the gross receipts—every cent taken—will be remitted.

Tickets for remaining seats may be purchased at

Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

999

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 8th.

To-night To-night

"THE QUEST OF THE SACRED GEM"
Mysteries of the Far East and the Western World mingle in this Enthrallingly Weird Four-Reel Drama.

"SOME LITTLE FEATHERED SONGSTERS"
A film of delightful interest

"INSECTS THAT MIMIC"
Science and Nature Series.

"THEIR UPS AND DOWNS"
A tonic for worry and care that cannot fail to cheer and delight.

"PEACH ON THE BEACH"
Here is a laughter-maker that no one can resist.

"A DOUBLE SUICIDE"
An amusing comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 8th June

"SAME ACTORS"
Comic

"Through the Enemy's Line"
3 Parts

"SPECIAL GRAPHIC"

"THE SERVANT PROBLEM"
Comedy

"MABEL AND FATTY'S MARRIED LIFE"
Keystone Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

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Latest War Gazettes.

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TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday 9th, 10th and 11th June, 1916

The Masked Amazon
Remaining Two Parts
A very Absorbing and Interesting Drama of circus and diplomatic life.
Full of strong incidents, a devoted wife saves her husband from intrigues and releases him from prison

The Race
Children's Comedy Keystone
And three other very laughable Comedies

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Short Return Visit

of

The Bandman Opera and Comedy Co.

Saturday, June 10th

"THE ONLY GIRL"

Monday, June 12th

"Tonight's The Night"

Bookings open at

Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

9977

Lyceum Theatre

TO-NIGHT
THE
HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.
London Star Company
of
High-class Vaudeville

Positively The Last Performance

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USUAL PRICES

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 8	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 9	..	Vancouver B. C.	Arabien	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle	Awa maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 9	6.00*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 9	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 10	4.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Jap.	A. T. Co.
July 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 9	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	9.00*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	5.00*	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 11		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	9.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 8	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	3.00	Dalny etc.	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 8	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 9	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 10	..	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K. M. A.
" 10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2368	Br.	B. & S.	GNCW
June 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
June 7	Hongkong	Irene	526	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
June 7	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 7	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 7	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
June 7	Japan	Lycaon	4814	Br.	B. & S.	
June 7	Hankow	Meisn	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	
June 7	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 7	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	

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Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 7	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Wuhu	Ksang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	San Francisco	Richmond	4089	Am.	S. Oil Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Tsingtao	Risai maru	574	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	Dairen	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	Japan	Magellan	2962	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 7	Japan	Kashima maru	6111	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2368	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 7	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	29	566	Day
P & O B I	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 4	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8865	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 8	Hongkong	City of Vienna	8917	Br.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 8	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	2994	Br.	J. M. & Co.	APCUW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4181	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	16 p
June 5	Hongay	Gemini	1366	Br.	M. B. K.	
June 6	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
May 30	Foochow	Heinkong	1257	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Foochow	Hsean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 4	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
June 5	Hankow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2411	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 5	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 6	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 6	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDLW
June 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meiles	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 4	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	MBKW
June 6	Hongkong	Nyanza	4184	Br.	P. & O.	
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 6	Chinwangtao	Rokko maru		Jap.		OWSB
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5448	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 23	New York	S. V. Barge		Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
June 5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.	11 p
June 4	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTW
June 5	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 6	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 3	Hongkong	Unda	879	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCUW
June 5	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	CERCW
June 5	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 6	Japan	Yechigo maru	1651	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW

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Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.
Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to freight rates, apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
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Telephone 2331.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain J. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday 8th inst. at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Heinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Anping, Capt. Senbourg, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on 8th instant, at 3 p.m. The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Friday, June 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIREST.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot will leave on Saturday, June 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—Rainy weather along our coasts from the mouth of the Yangtze to the South of the Formosa Channel. The depressions signalled yesterday continue moving Northeastwards across the Eastern Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Low barometer readings in S.W. China.

7.—Overcast misty, cooler weather. Barometer slowly rising.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, June 7, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.24	754.80
" " Inches	29.66	29.72
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0.29	-1.10
Variation mm. for 12 h	†2.15	†0.91
Wind { Direction	NW	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour	23	22
Wind { Miles	14.3	14.1
Temperature { Cen	19°3	17°2
Temperature { Fahr	64.9	64.5
Humidity: co	98	90
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

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To
Canada, U.S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	Nov. 3

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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
From Nagasaki to San Francisco			
S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
Fran Nagasagi to Manila			
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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COULD FIGHT JUTLAND BATTLE EVERY DAY IS BRITAIN'S STATEMENT

Admiralty Avers Country Could Still Stand Loss Better Than Germans

BATTLE FLEET IS INTACT

Still Hold North Sea; Prevent Foes Accomplishing Any Definite Object

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 6.—A telegram from London handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation states, after reviewing the big sea battle:

"From the standpoint of the actual strength of the navy, the loss of personnel, while great, is not serious, we having plenty of men to replace those lost, but the death of so many gallant officers and men causes profound grief in the service. With a fight like Wednesday's action occurring every day, we could stand the loss much better than the Germans. Our battle fleet is intact, while we still have considerably more battle cruisers than the Germans, and we still hold the North Sea, where we have prevented the enemy accomplishing any definite object."

London, June 6.—Indications of the heaviness of the damage sustained by the German fleet continue. It is significant that the Governor of Wilhelmshaven has issued a warning that temporary visit to Wilhelshaven will only be granted for matters of the utmost urgency during the next few month.

It is reported that a German torpedo-boat, on Saturday, towed into Zeebrugge a destroyer and a submarine, both badly damaged.

'To Satisfy German Public'

There is evidence that the German fleet's adventure was undertaken for the purpose of satisfying public opinion in Germany, in view of growing discontent at the effectiveness of the British blockade and the inactivity of the German fleet.

The tremendous effects of modern gunnery are emphasised by an officer of the Warrior, which was surrounded by enemy ships. After describing how two salvoes crumpled up and sank H.M.S. Defence and Black Prince, he says:

"Our turn came next, for three tripod masts were discernible on the horizon. The first shell splintered our motor-boat hoist; the second hit the starboard side; the third wrecked the dynamos, putting the ship in darkness and making our turrets useless and the fourth put our port and starboard engine-rooms out of action, killing twenty men.

"Five minutes later, the Warrior was on fire and many of the crew were suffering from the effects of the gas-shells which the enemy were now using. In half-an-hour, we were a battered hulk, awaiting the end, when H. M. S. Warspite interposed.

Warspite's Deadly Gunnery

"Her first shot carried away the foremast of the leading enemy battle-cruiser, the next overturned two fore-turrets and in five minutes the enemy was ablaze. The second enemy battle-cruiser ran, but two of the Warspite's shells shot off all her funnels, the third gashed her stern and a fourth brought down her foremast.

"Two minutes later, she was on fire, with the Warspite still pounding away. When last seen, she was a broken hulk."

It is stated that the destroyer Onslow sank the Hindenburg.

Remarkable scenes occurred on the arrival of the fighting ships, soldiers and bands spontaneously joining the crowds welcoming them. Many of the wounded have been gassed.

Recruiting for the navy has been very brisk since the battle.

Say Kaiser Chastened

Amsterdam, June 5.—The Kaiser has apparently been chastened by his visit to the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven, as the telegrams he subsequently sent to Admiral von Tirpitz and Admiral von Koester were less vainglorious than any up to the present. He merely thanks them for their work in preparing "the instrument which has brilliantly endured the trial by fire".

The Kaiser bestowed the inevitable crowd of decorations, including the Order Pour Merite on Vice-Admiral Scheer and Vice-Admiral Hipper. He promotes Vice-Admiral Scheer to full Admiral.

Officers Order German Sailors to Keep Silent

(Ostastatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, June 5.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: — According to a telegram from Amsterdam, the rescued German sailors were generally silent in regard to the recent battle, as they had received orders from their superiors to refrain from making reports. They only stated that the German fleet attacked five British dreadnoughts, that then, immediately, ten British battle-cruisers appeared and that finally, before long, about 60 British ships took part in the battle. The sailors belong to the crew of the sunken cruiser Frauenlob.

Three German marines arrived at Aarhus, in Denmark, on board a Swedish steamer. The Danish authorities allowed the German Consul to send them home.

It is reported from the Hague that the steamer Noordam, which arrived on the 28th in Rotterdam, from the United States, was forced to deliver the whole of her mails at Falmouth.

Times Thinks I.-C. Co. should not Escape Excess Profits Tax

Urges Transfer of Headquarters To China Be Not Allowed To Affect Case

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 5.—Commenting on the suggestion of a shipping correspondent that the excess profits tax should be applied to companies registered in Crown Colonies, The Times points out that some such companies have to face severe competition from companies which are not subject to the tax.

Regarding the position of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, The Times remarks that it would be anomalous if, owing to the transfer of the head office to China, the company escaped the tax, while another company maintaining a somewhat similar service in the Far East, which remained in London, was called upon to pay it.

Egyptian Assassins' Sentences Reduced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 5.—By desire of the Sultan of Egypt, Sir Archibald Murray has commuted the death sentence passed on Shams-el-Din and Helbawi to penal servitude for life.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza June 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Pekin M. June 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 18
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of May 4 is due to arrive here this afternoon, per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya.

The American mail left Seattle on May 21, and is due to arrive here on or about June 12, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of May 14 is due at Hongkong on June 12, and here on June 16. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Fort Vaux Mark of Violent Assaults by Crown Prince

Penetrates Northern Moat; Rest Strongly Held By French; More Austrians Come to Aid Reserves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 6.—In the Verdun theater of operations, despite unheard-of shelling, most desperate and repeated attacks in massed formation, the use of blazing liquids and asphyxiating gas, the Germans meet with failure. Although they succeeded, on Friday, in penetrating the northern moat of Fort Vaux, all the remainder of the fort has been held strongly since then by the French, who are breaking the strongest assaults and inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

The exhaustion of the German reserves is proved by the numerous divisions brought continuously to the Verdun region. Moreover, according to the daily news, the Germans have removed several corps from the Eastern front and even brought important Austrian forces to this front.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Two German attacks last night on our positions between Vaux and Damloup were completely defeated. There is no change at Fort Vaux, which the enemy are bombarding with continued violence.

British Repel Attack

London, June 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is no material change at Zillebeke. The night was quiet, but there was much reciprocal shelling today. The enemy made a small attack last night, which was easily repulsed.

There were several minor enterprises elsewhere on both sides. An enemy raid at La Bois Selle, following on a heavy bombardment, caused a few casualties before the enemy retired, leaving their dead.

A second hostile raid, after a mine explosion north-east of Arras, was unsuccessful. We occupied the craters.

The British entered the German trenches at five different places between Cuinchy and Fauquissart. Two of the parties killed 40 Germans.

Mining warfare was active between Hulluch and Givenchy.

Germans Win Mile of Front

Correspondents at British headquarters describe the fighting on the Ypres salient, south of Hooge, as extremely desperate. It has already developed into a most sanguinary engagement, though its area has not extended beyond the original front of two miles. The losses sustained by both the Canadians and the Germans are very heavy.

The bombardment is unprecedented in its intensity and the expenditure of shells almost incredible compared with previous experience.

The Canadians, displaying the utmost gallantry, by bombing and hand-to-hand fighting regained practically the whole of the line they lost, only to endure a most terrific artillery bombardment. Their trenches were demolished and heaped with dead. It was impossible to hold the positions and live.

To sum up, the Germans have won a mile of front, with a depth of 350 yards.

Germans Progress Further In Caillette and Damloup

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 4.—Western theater.—Several British attacks against the positions south-east of Ypres, recently conquered by the Germans, were easily repulsed.

The artillery engagements north of Arras and in the district of Albert continued yesterday. British reconnoitering parties were repulsed.

Several enemy blastings south-east of Neuville St. Vaast remained without effect.

On the left bank of the Meuse, feeble hostile attacks west of Height 304 were easily repulsed. One machine-gun was taken by the Germans.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, the heavy engagements between the Caillette forest and Damloup progressed further successfully for the Germans. Yesterday, more than 500 French were made prisoners, among whom are 3 officers. Four machine-guns were taken by the Germans.

Several gas-attacks, west of Markirch, remained without the slightest effect.

Enemy aviators killed several Belgians by throwing bombs in Flanders; no military damage was done. Near Hollebeeke, a British aeroplane was shot down by German defence guns.

Headquarters, June 5.—The British, last night, again attacked the positions conquered by the Germans, south-east of Ypres. The attack broke down in the German artillery fire.

A feeble French attack, undertaken after a gas preparation, near Prunay, in the Champagne, failed. West of the Meuse, the German artillery, with good success, fired against the enemy's batteries and trenches. French infantry attempted to advance against the German trenches west of the road Haucourt-Esnes, but were repulsed.

East of the Meuse, bitter fighting between the Caillette forest and Damloup is going on with undiminished violence. The enemy's infantry masses tried to regain the position conquered by the Germans during the last few days.

The greatest efforts were made by the enemy on the Fuime ridge, south-west of the village of Vaux and in the district south-eastwards. All French counter-attacks, without exception were repulsed, with the heaviest losses to the enemy.

German reconnoitering detachments entered the enemy's position along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert and near the Altkirch forest. 30 French, 20 Belgians and 35 British, all unwounded, were made prisoners and one mine-thrower was taken by the Germans.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. E. S. Sheppard, former Chief Officer of the Lienshing is now Chief Officer of the Luenho.

Mr. F. Fairbairn, Chief Officer of the Luenho has resigned.

Mr. W. R. Williams, from leave, has gone 2nd officer of the Choysang.

Mr. J. Grainger, 2nd officer of the Choysang is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. Murphy, new appointment, has gone 2nd officer of the Koonshing.

Mr. W. Moore, 2nd officer of the Tuckwo has gone 2nd officer of the Wosang.

Mr. E. F. Fuller, 2nd officer of the Wosang, has gone 2nd officer of the Tuckwo.

Mr. W. Murdoch from reserve has gone chief officer of the Esang.

Mr. D. Ellis, Chief Engineer of the Esang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. J. Stalker, 2nd engineer of the Wosang, has gone supernumerary 2nd engineer of the Tuckwo.

Mr. E. R. Wadsworth, newly appointed has gone supernumerary 3rd engineer on the Loongwo.

HOLLWEG AGAIN INSISTS VICTORY WITH GERMANS

Claims Verdun as One Instance; Death or Hunger Not Feared; Admits Privations Exist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in the Reichstag, said:

"After the successful repulse of our enemies, we desired to shorten the sufferings of Europe. Our enemies refused to recognise the war map, which has now changed further in our favor. Witness Kut and Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March and the Austrian thrust in Italy.

"We must and shall fight till final victory. We do not fear the devil of death or the devil of hunger, which our enemies wish to send to our country.

"The men fighting at Verdun under Marshal von Hindenburg, our proud blue-jackets are fashioned from a breed which knows how to bear privations. Also privations exist, but we will bear them.

"The enemy's reckoning on our economic difficulties will prove deceptive."

Everywhere outside Germany, it is realised that the object of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech is to hearten his war-weary public. Indeed, his speech revealed hitherto undreamed-of internal dissensions.

He, himself, announced that Germany is flooded with pamphlets against Prussianism and Germany's forcing war on Europe. The general comment is that Bethmann-Hollweg, when gazing on the war map, avoided looking at Erzeroum, Trebizond, German East Africa and Germany's lost colonies and also ignored the fact that there are still no German merchantmen on the sea, except in the Baltic.

Shipping Bulletins

The Standard Oil Co.'s s.s. Meifoo has been chartered by the British-American Tobacco Company. We understand that she will be used for taking tobacco up the Yangtsze. She is due to leave Shanghai in a day or two.

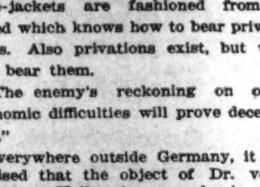
* * *

The Royal Mail Steam Packet's new vessel Carmarthenshire (7,823 tons net), which was only completed last year, is now lying in Shanghai harbor. A feature of the ship is her large number of derricks for the expeditious working of cargo.

* * *

The Japanese press carries the following despatch: "San Francisco, June 1.—Their request for an advance of wages having been refused, all the dock hands on the Pacific Coast struck work on the morning of the 1st. As a result, the T.K.K. Tenyo Maru is unable to land her cargo. Though the crew have been employed in landing goods, the work makes little progress. It appears that the Tenyo Maru is in great difficulty in discharging the raw silk especially. Some regular liners have been obliged to resume their voyages without discharging, only landing and taking on board passengers."

BATHING CAPS



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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
*1.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.53
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking–Mukden Line			
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep.	Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7			221				8	
7.30	23.01			dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	1.06	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep.	Lincheng	dep.	22.46	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9							10	
6.00	9.23			dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	14 52	15.25
11.50	13 28			dep.	Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		601	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr.	Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00		0	dep.	Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
7.00	7.00		193	dep.	Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
				arr.	Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	.. ..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.09	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.19			4.21
	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.57	4.14		6.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		6.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.10			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr	8.37			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
	dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr	9.46			11.34	3.26		6.38	
	dep	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.32
	dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH ..	arr	1.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.08		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1 41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.33	9.29	11.60	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.18	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.00
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.30	7.40	10 05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Yah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Yah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.33	11.33	1.17	3.50	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kau ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kau ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.30
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9 58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Yah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Yah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.42
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.32	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.36	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kau ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kau ..... dep.	9 10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.33
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom at 134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

To-day, the 8th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites Complete Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Book Cases, Cloth Stands, Desks, Office Chairs, Ice Chests, Single & Double Beds, a few lots of E. P. Ware as Forks, Knives and Spoons, etc., etc.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

9982-J.15.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE

DURING the rebuilding of their premises, the Association has removed its offices to the Ground Floor of the McBain Building.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.

9975 J 9

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.

2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular Clothing.

New Shipment per s/s "Idomenous" just received at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road

Next to General Hospital

Made up in shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9823

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮 象 PILSENER
酒 牌
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

ANNUAL SPRING REGATTA.

Sunday, 11th June

at

Lunghwa Pagoda Reach.

TENDER conveying Members and Visitors leaves Nanking Road Jetty 9 a.m. returning 5 p.m.

Accommodation for ladies provided on tender.

Houseboat berths, free of charge, will be allotted on application to the undersigned.

Houseboats should be sent in advance early Sunday morning.

Tiffin and teas served on lighter at usual prices. Applications for same to be made to the undersigned before noon, Friday, 9th.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secretary.
5 Kiukiang Road,

10018 J 10

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the following Certificates for shares in the above Company.

Cert. No.	Date	Sh re Nos.	Name
797		136301/136800	Chung Ching-kee
743	Jan. 21,1916	161801/162300	Kon Kee
785	Jan. 25,1916	129801/130000	Yuen Wo

were obtained by fraud, are invalid and will not be recognised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR.
Secretaries & General Managers.

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 1655, dated 8th March, 1916, in the name of Tuck Kee for 300 shares in the above named Company numbered 14114/14163 and 16474/16723 was obtained by fraud, is invalid and will not be recognised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR
General Managers & Secretaries.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Monday and Tuesday,

June 14 and 15, from 4 to 7

Admission $1.00 Tea and Ices free

9983 J 10

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

SILBERMAN'S

Great Summer Sale

Now In Full Swing

Marvellous Reductions in the

Ladies', Gents.' and Children's Departments

Call early and get your pick

Inspection Invited

AT

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 464.

Marine Department Charts

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 5. Taku Bar and the Entrance to the Haiho, price $2.00.

The following charts are also procurable:-

No. 1. North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtze River and their approaches. Published August, 1915, with corrections to May, 1916.

No. 2. Yangtze River (Sheet 1) Woosung to Plover Point, (including Tsungming Crossing on a large scale). Published January, 1916, with corrections to May, 1916.

No. 3. Yangtze River (Sheet 2) Plover Point to Kiushan Point. Published January, 1916, with corrections to March, 1916.

No. 4. Port of Lungkou and its approach. Published February, 1916, with corrections to May, 1916.

Price $2.00 each.

T. J. Eldridge,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916.

Cadillac Coupe

FOR SALE:

8-cylinder latest model, complete, with electric light and self-starter, luxuriously appointed, absolutely new.

Further particulars on application to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

2A JINKEE ROAD. 'PHONE 3809

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

9973

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

Second Interim Dividend 1916

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 916, of 10 per cent, on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on 15th day of June, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th day of June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD
Secretaries.

100006 J 9

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9403.

TO LET, on ground floor, furnished room with bathroom attached. $15 Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

10015 J 10

TO LET, large shop (40 x 32), Nanking Road, near Bund. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

10022 J 10

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

10000

TO LET, extra large furnished room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south, very cool in the summer. No mosquitoes. $22 per month, including rates. Range Road. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

10009 J 9

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished flat of three rooms, dining, sitting and bedroom, facing south. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

9971 J 9

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, situation as stenotypist by young lady. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

10014 J 10

LADY stenographer and typist (with knowledge of book-keeping) is open for engagement. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

10017 J 14

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24, position as general office assistant or shipping clerk. Many years experience in a local shipping office. No objection to outport. A-1 references. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

10019 J 10

TRANSLATOR WANTED, who has good knowledge of English, and can translate the Chinese documents, petitions, etc, in a law office. Please apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

9985 J 9

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished house opposite the Race Course, for three months from the 1st July; 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with porcelain baths and basins. Telephone. One of the coolest houses in Shanghai. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

10003 J 9

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9984 J 10

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suitable for office rooms or residence, with hall, bathroom, kitchen and small rooms attached. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

10022 J 10

EDUCATIONAL

SCRIPT shorthand teacher wishes to give lessons daily (except Sundays); terms $6 monthly. Apply to E. C., 35, Chapoo Road.

10011 J 10

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED $1,000. Repayable by monthly instalments. Reply to Box No. 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

10013 J 9

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.

9990

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

9982 T F

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9980 J 10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, three copies "McNeill's Code"—1908 edition. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

10008 J 9

POSTAGE STAMPS for sale, collection of 2,350 Chinese stamps, in superb condition, arranged and written up in a Gibbons "Luxe Facile" album. The 1st issue of 1878 consists of 76 varieties of shade, etc Many great rarities and unique stamps. Price Tls 1,600. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

9999-J-8

FURNISHED HOUSE. Advertiser wishes to purchase immediately, six-roomed house, completely furnished. Please state full particulars to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

10020 J 10

FOR SALE, a Premier motor-cycle, 3½ h.p. 3-speed gear, in perfect running order. For inspection, apply to Russo-Asiatic Bank, Stationery Dept., M. Voirehovsky.

9984 J 10

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.